

Washington Turns Away From Japan Trade Fight

Clinton Planning to Put a New Emphasis On Markets in Asia and Latin America

By David E. Sanger

WASHINGTON — Suffering battle fatigue after two years of fighting Japan over trade issues, the Clinton administration is putting a new emphasis on the emerging markets in the rest of Asia and Latin America — areas that it believes will greatly outstrip Japan as consumers of U.S. exports.

The change in emphasis will become evident over the next month, as President Bill Clinton flies off to two trade meetings, first with Asian leaders in Jakarta and then with Latin American leaders in Miami.

Already, Mr. Clinton's top economic aides are brandishing charts and graphs to prove their point that growth in U.S. exports to those regions will dwarf exports to Japan over the next 15 years. This should be the case even if every trade barrier the United States has complained about in Japan is dismantled.

"We're not abandoning our efforts with Japan, because we can't allow the world's second-largest economy to have sanctuary markets," said Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative. "But when we looked at the numbers, we saw where the action is, and it is in our own hemisphere and in Asia outside of Japan."

Mr. Kantor's projections indicate that U.S. exports to Japan will grow by nearly 70 percent, to \$88 billion, by the year 2010. But exports to the rest of Asia are expected to rise 163 percent, to \$248 billion. Latin American trade, including Mexi-

co, should rise by similar amounts, to \$232 billion, Mr. Kantor projected. So the government's new focus will be on creating export incentives and pressing for reduced barriers in those faster-growing markets in hopes that the United States will prove far more successful more quickly.

For Mr. Clinton, Mr. Kantor's charts carry tremendous political resonance. The U.S. companies are also looking past Japan to the rest of Asia. Page 9.

chances for any breakthrough improvement with Japan over the next year — or at least a breakthrough that would reflect itself in the trade-deficit figures — are now judged at nearly nil.

But Mr. Clinton's advisers are betting that the new export strategy will yield much faster results, enabling them to claim a major increase in exports and jobs in time for the 1996 presidential election.

The signs of frustration with Tokyo are everywhere, reflected in open questioning within the administration about whether 18 months of talks has led to anything more than changes at the margins of Japanese industry. "We weren't counting on dealing with four different Japanese governments, and that threw us," one White House official said.

If the administration seems to be losing its passion for continuing struggles with Tokyo, it is partly a reflection of its overly

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DIGGING IN — UN forces fortifying an observation post Friday in Sarajevo. The General Assembly urged the Security Council to lift the Bosnia arms embargo, but many nations abstained from the resolution. Page 2.

Free Market Shaken Anew In Russia by Resignation

Minister of Economics Leaves as Yeltsin Names A Soviet-Era Official

By Steven Erlanger

MOSCOW — Confidence in Russia's economic policy took another blow Friday when its market-minded economics minister and deputy prime minister, Alexander N. Shokhin, resigned.

He did so after President Boris N. Yeltsin named as finance minister a Soviet-era budget specialist who spent several months in prison before bribery charges were dropped.

Assuming Mr. Shokhin's resignation is accepted, the changes will undermine confidence among international lenders and Western nations that the Russian government will be able to fulfill its promises of tough fiscal discipline and financial stability. At stake are \$6 billion to \$12 billion of Western and International Monetary Fund lending for 1995.

"The economy is becoming a hostage to politics," said a disappointed Mr. Shokhin, a 43-year-old economic reformer of centrist political views. With elections to Parliament scheduled in a year and presidential elections set for June 1996, "those at the top are ready for a union with opposition forces," he said.

Mr. Shokhin may have been speaking a bit disingenuously, since the Russian economy has been a hostage to politics since the second quarter of 1992. But for some months now, Mr. Yeltsin and his prime minister, Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, have been seeking ways to co-opt or split the opposition majority in Parliament by offering ministerial or subministerial posts to "professionals" in those parties.

The effort has taken on more urgency after the government narrowly survived a parliamentary no-confidence vote last week, even after the naming of a Communist agriculture minister.

It is unclear how thoroughly Mr. Yeltsin is coordinating these new appointments with Mr. Chernomyrdin, who keeps insisting that no matter how broad a coalition the government becomes, its policy will be unified. In addition, Mr. Chernomyrdin has outlined a tight budget that calls for a deficit of less than 8 percent of gross domestic product.

But Mr. Yeltsin is operating with little regard for the responsibilities or sensitivities of people as senior as Mr. Shokhin, who is supposed to oversee the work of the Finance Ministry. He was not consulted over the appointment Friday of Vladimir G. Panskov, 50, as finance minister, Mr. Shokhin said, despite being promised that he would have a say.

In the Russian system, the Finance Ministry is the final gate before money is disbursed from the budget. A strong fi-

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Jobless Rate Hits 4-Year Low, but Wall Street Spoils the Party

By Lawrence Malkin

NEW YORK — More good news on U.S. job growth across a broad front arrived from the government on Friday, virtually ensuring higher interest rates to brake economic growth within the speed limits set by the Federal Reserve.

Wall Street worried that wage inflation was back already, but labor economists disagreed.

The Labor Department reported that 194,000 jobs were created in October —

fewer than the quarter-million that had been forecast. But the report was strong nevertheless, because it said that 40,000 of the new jobs were high-paying manufacturing positions, and it revised upward previous months' job-creation figures.

The report continued to chip away at the unemployment rate, which fell 0.1 percentage point, to 5.8 percent, a four-year low. That news cheered President Bill Clinton and his administration the weekend before federal elections.

But Wall Street looked at another set of

numbers: an 8-cent rise in hourly earnings, to \$11.24, the largest monthly jump in a decade, and a 6-minute increase in the factory workweek, to 42.1 hours, both implying higher demand for labor in a supposedly tight market.

The result was another drop in bond prices, raising the yield on 30-year Treasury bonds to 8.16 percent, the highest since August 1991, on the near certainty that the Fed would raise short-term interest rates by half a percentage point when its Open Market Committee meets Nov. 15

— and perhaps the same amount again at its final meeting of the year, Dec. 20, if slower growth is still not in sight.

The stock market ended the day lower, with the Dow Jones industrial index falling 38.36 points, to 3807.52, in tandem with the bond market. The dollar weakened as the effects of this week's foreign currency intervention wore off. (Page 10)

Lyle Gramley, a former Fed governor now with the Mortgage Bankers Association

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Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Down	38.36	Up	0.18%
	3807.52		115.92
The Dollar		Fut. close	
New York	1.514	previous close	1.5154
DM	1.616		1.623
Yen	97.45		97.65
FF	5.1915		5.19

Mother's Confession Sickens a Town

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNION, South Carolina — In a town of events that some people in this rural town expected but few wanted to believe, a 23-year-old woman who had spun a tale of the kidnapping of her two children was charged Friday with murder.

Susan Smith, who had appealed over and over to God and to the people of her state to help return her children to her, was jeered by spectators and covered her face as she headed to court.

"Hold your head up! You're a baby murderer!" a woman in the crowd shouted.

Mrs. Smith opted not to attend a brief hearing Friday. Her lawyer waived her right to a bond hearing, and Judge Larry Patterson said she would remain in custody without bond.

Townpeople who had searched and prayed for the children over nine days reacted with anger and bitterness when Mrs. Smith's arrest was announced Thursday night. Outside the county courthouse, dozens of people gasped and sobbed at the announcement.

"If you could see the way she acted that night, that's the main thing that gets me," said Rick McCloud Jr., who was at home on Oct. 25 when Mrs. Smith pounded on his door, crying that a gunman had driven off with her car, her children in the back seat.

"Just to think, for a solid week I was defending her," he said. "It gets me sick to my stomach."

Mrs. Smith confessed to killing Michael, 3, and Alexander, 14 months, according to an arrest warrant. The search by authorities and hundreds of volunteers ended where the mother's story had begun, at a lake near the town. Mrs.



Police leading Susan Smith, right, from the jail Friday for her hearing.

Smith's car was found by divers in the lake, with two small bodies inside. Sheriff Howard Wells confirmed Friday that the bodies were that of the two boys and that they had drowned.

The discovery of the bodies and the arrest of Mrs. Smith came a few hours after she had made the most recent in a string of tearful appeals in front of televi-

sion cameras to have her children returned to her.

"I have prayed to the Lord every day," Mrs. Smith said Thursday. "It's just so sad that someone could take such beautiful children. I have put all my trust and faith in the Lord that He will bring them

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Democrats Go for Broke In Raising Pension Fears

By Eric Pianin

WASHINGTON — Republicans are calling it "The Big Lie," but the Democrats' 11th-hour bid to portray the Republican Party as the enemy of Social Security retirement benefits has Republican leaders worried and has helped to tighten some House and Senate races.

Exploiting the vagueness of the Republicans' "Contract With America" pledge to balance the budget, President Bill Clinton and congressional Democrats have asserted that Republicans intend to slash spending for Social Security by nearly 20 percent.

In campaign speeches throughout the country this week, Mr. Clinton told senior citizens and baby boomers that their retirement benefits would be cut by an average of \$2,000 a year under the Republican plan.

"I can tell some of you find it hard to believe that anybody, even the most conservative Republican, would propose a plan that would cut Social Security benefits," Mr. Clinton told 400 senior citizens in Rhode Island on Wednesday. "It's hard to believe, but it's true."

The chairman of the Republican National Committee, Haley Barbour, called Mr. Clinton's characterization of the plan "an outright, bald-faced lie." The leader of the minority Republicans in the Senate, Bob Dole of Kansas, said that Mr. Clinton and the Democrats "will say almost anything to keep control of Congress, no matter how desperate, false or hypocritical their scare tactics are."

Since the early 1980s, Democrats repeat-

edly have used the Social Security issue to burn Republicans in key elections. Democrats substantially increased their hold on the House of Representatives in 1982 by attacking President Ronald Reagan's So-

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Window on Violent World: Israeli 'Verifies the Kill'

By Barton Gellman

HEBRON, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — Jerky and dark, the videotape starts rolling too late to prove how the fight here began. Conflicting accounts on two key points — whether Nidal Tamimi had a knife, and whether he attacked or defended himself — go unresolved in the recording.

But at one critical moment, the tape is clear. An Israeli soldier steps toward Mr. Tamimi's prone figure. The young Palestinian lies motionless on the pavement, bleeding badly from a gunshot wound in the chest. It is not clear from the video whether he is dead or alive. The soldier stops 4 feet (about a meter) away, sights down his rifle and fires a single bullet into Mr. Tamimi's head.

Recorded by a Palestinian free-lance journalist and corroborated by the accounts of three witnesses at the scene, the tape is apparently the first to depict what human-rights groups assert is a recurring Israeli practice of executing Palestinians who clash with the army. The practice, denied by the army, is described in public debate here as "verifying the kill."

The tape of the shooting of Mr. Tamimi is a window on a world of grinding, routine violence that persists alongside efforts by the political classes to find another path.

More Palestinians still live in territory policed by Israel than in the areas of limited Palestinian autonomy. Since July, when Yasser Arafat arrived to take the helm of the fledgling Palestinian Authority, the Israeli human-rights group B'Tselem has counted 19 Palestinians killed by Israeli security forces in the occupied territories. Three of them, including Mr. Tamimi on Oct. 23, died in separate shootings at the same checkpoint on Bab Zawayeh Street in Hebron.

Two Palestinians in that time were killed by Israeli civilians. Palestinians killed five members of Israel's security forces and three Israeli civilians in the territories. Inside Israel's pre-1967 boundaries, Palestinians killed 25 Israelis, most of them in the suicide bombing of a bus in Tel Aviv.

"The people in the territories are not feeling any difference between before the peace talks and after," said Bassem Eid, a B'Tselem field coordinator who took testimony on the Tamimi shooting. "This is the famous question in the Arab territories: 'Where are the changes?'"

Hebron, where tiny pockets of religious Jews have wedged themselves into a Palestinian town of 100,000, is one of the flash points. No one has forgotten the massacre in February of 29 Muslims

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Tiny 'Dinosaur on the Half-Shell' Is a Scientist's Feast

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK — In a discovery that should begin to round out knowledge of the full life cycle of dinosaurs, paleontologists exploring the Gobi Desert of Mongolia have found the first fossilized embryo of a meat-eating dinosaur. Only six or seven other dinosaur embryos are known

to science, and none is as exquisitely preserved as this one.

Curled up and resting in part of its oblong egg, the specimen looks very much like a tiny dinosaur on the half-shell. With tail and all, the fully extended embryo would probably measure 8 inches (20 centimeters) long. But it is still in the fetal position, the head tucked near the knees. A hand is over the face.

Except for the missing pieces of the tail and the top of the skull, everything about the skeleton seems complete, with individual vertebrae, pelvic bones and limbs all well-formed and clearly identifiable.

In his laboratory this past week, Dr. Mark A. Norell, associate curator of vertebrate paleontology at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, who made the discovery, tenderly cupped the 75 million-year-old specimen in his hand. "I knew this was an embryo as soon as I

saw it lying on the ground," Mr. Norell said. "I knew from the ankle bones it was a theropod," the broad group of dinosaurs that includes such agile carnivores as Tyrannosaurus rex, Velociraptors and the smaller, birdlike Oviraptors.

The cranial features, Mr. Norell said, identified it as a member of the oviraptorid family, or dinosaurs that grew to be more than 6 feet (almost 2 meters) long with a short head, an elongated neck, toothless jaws and a hornlike bump on the end of its snout.

They probably looked something like an ostrich with a tail, running about on two legs and attacking prey with strong claws on their forelimbs.

Details of these findings were reported Friday in the journal Science by Mr. Norell and a team of American and Mongolian scientists. The discovery was made in the western Gobi in the summer of 1993 on an

expedition from the American museum and the Mongolian Academy of Sciences.

The embryo was found at Ukhaa Tolgod, a basin in the western Gobi that has proved to be one of the richest lodes of vertebrate fossils from the end of the age of dinosaurs.

Besides giving scientists a rare view of early dinosaur life, the discovery immediately confronted them with a mystery of mistaken identity.

In 1923, an American Museum of Natural History expedition led by Roy Chapman Andrews discovered the first known cluster of dinosaur eggs at a spectacular site in the Gobi called Flaming Cliffs. The eggs were assumed to belong to a species of plant-eating dinosaur, known as Protoceratops, because it was the most common dinosaur fossil the explorers had found in

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L.	Fr
Antilles	11.20 CFA	Morocco	12 Dh	
Cameroon	1.400 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Riels	
Egypt	E.P. 5000	Reunion	11.20 FF	
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.	
Gabon	900 CFA	Senegal	960 CFA	
Greece	300 Dr.	Spain	200 Ptas	
India	2200 Lira	Tunisia	1,000 Din	
Iran	1,100 CFA	Turkey	1,000 Lira	
Italy	1,100 Lira	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh	
Japan	1,100 Yen	U.S.	1.10	
Lebanon	1,100 Lira	U.S.	1.10	

Kiosk

UN Troops to Leave Somalia by March

UNITED NATIONS, New York (AFP) — Citing continuing security problems and a lack of progress in peace talks, the Security Council decided Friday to withdraw all 15,000 UN peace-keeping troops from Somalia by March 31.

The Council unanimously passed a

resolution saying that the UN operation mandate for Somalia would be extended to that date but not beyond, and that its primary purpose would be "to facilitate political reconciliation."

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Poland and Russia Struggle With Ties That Don't Bind

By John Pomfret

Washington Post Service

WARSAW — A brawl between Polish policemen and Russian tourists at a Warsaw train station has prompted Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin of Russia to postpone for a third time a scheduled visit to Poland and led to fears among Polish officials that Moscow is seeking to derail Poland's entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The fight at Warsaw's eastern station has rapidly taken on the trappings of a major diplomatic incident between the two countries, which have struggled to define a new relationship since the collapse of the Warsaw Pact in 1989.

The Polish foreign minister, Andrzej Olechowski, exchanged angry letters with his Russian counterpart, Andrei V. Kozhevnikov. Polish officials groused to the press and Russians did the same.

Each side flirted with the absurd. A senior Polish Foreign Ministry official said he believed it was "more than symbolic" that the train involved in the ruckus was bound for Brussels, where NATO is based, and that Russians had tried to stop it from leaving the station. The Russians said Mr. Chernomyrdin, whose visit was to have begun Thursday, would come to Poland only after an official apology from "an important figure."

[The Polish government said that the prime ministers of Russia and Poland spoke for 30 minutes by telephone Thursday to try to resolve the dispute, Reuters reported Friday. The statement gave no other details, and officials declined to comment on Friday.]

The brawl in the Warsaw station began on a Sunday afternoon when Russian bandits, using handguns and mobile telephones, boarded train cars

bound for Brussels and robbed Russian passengers of thousands of dollars.

Frustrated at an apparent lack of police cooperation, the Russian visitors staged a protest and tried, by pulling an emergency brake, to keep the train from leaving the station. Several dozen policemen moved in, wielding riot sticks and hurling tear gas, and arrested six of the Russians. One Russian was hurt.

After detaining the six Russians for 47 hours, the police informed the Russian Embassy of their whereabouts. The Russian ambassador, Yuri Kashlev, then demanded that Poland apologize for "breaking an international treaty" because the police did not call the embassy sooner. Poland responded that no apology could be considered until an inquiry was completed.

The furor over the Oct. 23 melee illustrates the volatile nature of per-

haps the main question hanging over Eastern Europe since the fall of the Berlin Wall: its relationship with Moscow.

Long accustomed to dominating the affairs of the smaller, weaker members of the former East Bloc, Moscow has looked on with some alarm as countries here have moved rapidly out of its orbit toward the West.

The issue is especially emotive in Poland because half the country was occupied by Russia from 1795 to 1918, and many of Poland's best and brightest soldiers were killed on Stalin's orders in the Katyn massacre of 24,000 Polish officers during World War II.

A key element in this transition has been the demand by Poland and other East European countries that they be allowed to join NATO, a move not welcomed by the Russians. Poles see the U.S.-led Partnership for Peace program as a stepping-stone to full NATO

membership. NATO ministers are scheduled to meet in December and discuss accelerated expansion of the alliance.

The senior Polish official said he believed Mr. Chernomyrdin's latest postponement was timed to send a message to the NATO ministers. The Russian ambassador denied this.

"There is some feeling of NATO-mania in Eastern Europe," said Mr. Kashlev. "They think NATO is a panacea. But we think that in the post-Cold War period there shouldn't be so much emphasis on military-political organizations. That's why we are in principle against NATO's broadening."

Mr. Chernomyrdin's postponement is part of a series of botched visits, snubs and delays — signs that both Warsaw and Moscow are having difficulty finding a new language for their diplomacy.

WORLD BRIEFS

Pope, in Sicily, Criticizes Corruption

CATANIA, Sicily (NYT) — On his first trip outside the Vatican since poor health forced him to cancel a journey to the United States, Pope John Paul II began a weekend visit Friday night to Sicily, facing growing alarms over threats to the priesthood from the Mafia.

The Pope, 74, who broke his leg in a bathroom fall last April, descended unaided from his airplane as he arrived here, without the cane he has often used since his fall. But the visit was overshadowed from the start by the fraught and sometimes ambiguous relationship between the church and the Mafia.

The Pope responded with what seemed an appeal to thousands of Sicilians gathered in Catania's Piazza del Duomo to fight back against the mob's influence. Most Sicilians, he said, "wish to leave behind them the corruption exercised by the few to the detriment of the many." He added: "The times insist on and do not leave room for sitting silently by or fearful mediocrity. At the present historic moment, there can be no room for fearfulness or inertia."

Nigerian Court Calls for Abiola Bail

LAGOS (AP) — A court ruled Friday that the opposition leader Moshood K. O. Abiola, the presumed winner of last year's abortive election, should be freed on bail while awaiting trial on treason charges. But with prosecutors vowing to appeal to the supreme court, and the lower court issuing restrictions on Chief Abiola's actions, it was unlikely he would be released soon.

A federal appeals court called for unconditional bail. The decision was the latest twist in the political crisis that erupted in June 1993, when the military government reneged on promises to return the nation to civilian rule after elections. Those elections showed voters overwhelmingly choosing Chief Abiola.

The court decision comes a day after Nigerian security officials blocked the movements of another opposition activist, Nobel laureate Wole Soyinka, who has been trying to leave the country to attend a writer's conference in France. Officials at Lagos airport refused to honor a United Nations-issued passport when Soyinka attempted to fly out Thursday night.

Japan Apologizes for '45 Massacre

TOKYO (APF) — Japan's senior government spokesman offered an apology Friday for the massacre of Chinese miners working in Japan toward the end of World War II. Kyodo news agency said.

"It was a really regrettable incident," Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi was quoted as telling Geng Zhu, the head of a Chinese group for victims of the so-called Hanauoka Incident. "I offer an apology from the bottom of my heart."

Mr. Igarashi's words were the first expression of apology over the incident, in which 113 Chinese were killed, the news agency said. It occurred in June 1945, when the Chinese, who had been forced by the giant construction company Kajima Corp. to work at the Hanauoka mine in Akita prefecture, northern Japan, rebelled against harsh working conditions.

Angolan Rebels Threaten More War

LUANDA, Angola (AP) — UNITA rebels threatened Friday to return to all-out war if Angolan government troops did not halt an advance that has pushed to the edge of the rebels' best-protected stronghold.

"If the government does not call back its troops, immediately, the peace process stops right here," said Rui Oliveira, spokesman in Portugal for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA.

Despite initiating a peace treaty this week, the government has pressed ahead with an attack that has penetrated to within 10 kilometers (6 miles) of Huambo, Angola's second-largest city and the rebels' power base.

Ukraine Leftists Oppose Reforms

KIEV (Reuters) — Ukrainian Communists and their allies declared war on Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma's planned reforms Friday after big price increases and called for protests on the anniversary next week of the Bolshevik Revolution.

At a session of Parliament called to discuss the price rises, leftists marched into the chamber carrying Soviet flags and speakers attacked the market reforms, which are backed by the International Monetary Fund. The chairman of Parliament, Oleksander Moroz, a Socialist, cut off debate after an hour pending a report from government ministers.

Last month, the legislators grudgingly approved Mr. Kuchma's reform plan, which calls for cuts in government expenditure and sharp reductions in inflation and the budget deficit.

15-Year Term Urged for German Spy

DUSSELDORF (AP) — A former Communist mole at NATO, recruited by East German agents, endangered Western Europe's security and should be imprisoned for 15 years, the prosecutor at the former spy's trial said Friday.

The admitted spy, Rainer Rupp, 49, worked as an economics official at NATO headquarters in Brussels from 1977 to 1989, and prosecutors say the whole time he delivered military secrets to East German intelligence. He is accused of treason.

In his closing arguments in the trial, a federal prosecutor, Eckehard Schulz, said Mr. Rupp must be convicted because he provided more NATO secrets to the East Germans than any other West German traitor.

For the Record

Carrying a German scientist and two cosmonauts, the Soyuz-TM-19 spaceship returned to Earth from the space station Mir on Friday, concluding a monthlong joint mission. (AP)

Doctors in Italy's public health service carried out a 24-hour strike on Friday to protest government cuts in health spending and the four-year delay in renewing their contracts. (AP)

The British frigate HMS Cornwall and the U.S. aircraft carrier George Washington, sent to the Gulf last month to counter an Iraqi troop buildup, passed Friday through the Suez Canal en route to the Mediterranean. (AP)

Chirac, Pre-empting Rivals, Says He Will Run for President

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

PARIS — Stealing a march on his likely rivals on the left and right, the Gaullist party leader, Jacques Chirac, tried to breathe life into his flagging campaign for the French presidency on Friday by formally declaring that he will be a candidate in next spring's elections.

The announcement came as no surprise. Mr. Chirac, 61, a former prime minister who made unsuccessful bids for the presidency in 1981 and 1988, has long been preparing for the 1995 race to succeed President François Mitterrand. Until 18 months ago, he was the clear front-runner.

Yet, in recent weeks, the campaign has taken on a surrealistic air, with the three main contenders for Elysée Palace — Mr. Chirac, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, 65, and Jacques Delors, 69, the Socialists' favorite — all behaving like candidates but insisting they had not made up their minds.

Mr. Balladur has said he will only announce his plans in the New Year, while Mr. Delors has said he cannot re-enter domestic politics until January, when he retires as president of the European Union's executive commission. Yet both men are now running ahead of Mr. Chirac in the polls.

Mr. Chirac, who had also intended to delay declaring his candidacy until January, has therefore apparently decided to gamble that he can recover lost ground by casting aside what he described as "the tactical camouflages" and hypocrisy of the undeclared electoral campaign.

Hoping to seize the moral high ground, he

warned that "in such a pernicious climate, disarray turns quickly into bitterness and then into resentment."

Announcing his candidacy in an interview with a provincial newspaper, *Le Voix du Nord*, Mr. Chirac made it clear that he understood his first battle will be against Mr. Balladur, who is a member of Mr. Chirac's Rally for the Republic party. In fact, already the sharpest exchanges have been between Mr. Chirac and Mr. Balladur.

In the interview, Mr. Chirac made no direct reference to the prime minister but, in contrast to Mr. Balladur's claims that France is now emerging strongly from a recession, Mr. Chirac warned that "the return of growth will not resolve the problem of employment which threatens society with disintegration."

"Between the risks of a clean-break policy which would sow disorder and the comfort of lukewarm policies which would plunge our country into lethargic decline, common sense imposes the need for change," he said.

By publicly entering the presidential race, Mr. Chirac, who is mayor of Paris, has also implicitly signaled that, if Mr. Balladur subsequently makes his own bid, he will be assuming the responsibility of splitting the conservative vote and risking a Socialist victory.

So far, the only beneficiary from the inter-necine fighting on the right has been the opposition Socialist Party, which was humbled in parliamentary elections in March 1993 and, until recently, saw little hope of returning to office as early as next year. But the Socialists now think they may have a winner in Mr. Delors.



Jacques Chirac, an official presidential candidate, with reporters in Lille on Friday.

Serbs, Hard-Pressed, Launch Missile Attack on Bosnian Town

By Roger Cohen

New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — Bosnian Serb forces, apparently retaliating against an offensive by Muslim-led government troops, have hit Bihac town in northwestern Bosnia with two SA-2 surface-to-air missiles, a United Nations spokesman said Friday.

The spokesman, Thant Myint-U, said the missiles landed close to a school, damaging 30 to 40 buildings and wounding seven people, including one child seriously.

It is very unusual — and scarcely cost-effective — to use a surface-to-air missile with a 250-pound (113-kilogram) warhead such as the SA-2 for an attack on ground targets. Military officials with the UN Protection Force said the attack suggested some disarray among the Bosnian Serbs, who have suffered a series of setbacks in the past week.

After spending most of the war on the defensive against the better-armed Serbs, the Bosnian Army has taken more than 400 square kilometers (155 square miles) of territory from the Serbs recently, including the

town of Kupres in southwestern Bosnia and several smaller towns to the east of Bihac.

Up to now, despite much saber-rattling, the only military response of note from the Serbs has been the firing of the SA-2 missiles. Targeting Bihac town directly in this way is risky for the Serbs because Bihac has

been declared a "safe area" by the United Nations, and such attacks could eventually prompt a NATO air strike.

The Serbian leadership met in its self-styled capital, Pale, on Friday and decided to ask the Bosnian Serb Parliament to impose martial law next week and call for a general mobiliza-

tion to counter the recent Bosnian victories.

"We are going to declare a state of war in our assembly and call a general mobilization and fight to the final victory," said the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic.

Mr. Karadzic has made several similar statements over the

past week. But military analysts believe his army is under severe logistical pressure from a shortage of fuel caused by the decision of President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia to impose a blockade on his Serbian brothers and former allies.

President Milosevic now says his overriding interest is peace,

and he sent the Yugoslav foreign minister, Vladislav Jovanovic, to Zagreb on Friday for a meeting with the Croatian foreign minister, Mate Granic.

Mr. Jovanovic was the first minister from Serbian-dominated Yugoslavia to come to Zagreb since Croatia seceded from Yugoslavia in 1991 and war broke out.

But the meeting was inauspicious. Mr. Granic said afterward that progress on all issues hinged on Serbia's recognition of Croatia's international borders.

Croatian Serbs currently occupy about one third of Croatian territory and have declared an independent state in Serbian Krajina.

Mr. Jovanovic, however, insisted that a pragmatic approach should be followed under which economic, cultural, sporting and other relations would be developed between the two countries before thornier political questions were tackled.

"Both sides remained in opposing positions," a statement said, adding that the ministers hoped to meet again at an unspecified time.

Weakly, UN Assembly Urges End of Embargo

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The General Assembly has adopted a resolution urging the Security Council to lift an arms embargo on the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The resolution, which was adopted Thursday night by a vote of 97 to 0, with 61 abstentions, also asks member states of the United Nations to help Bosnia exercise its "inherent right of individual and collective self-defense."

Because of misgivings that lifting the embargo could intensify the war, the resolution did not get as much support as its backers had hoped.

European nations argued against it, but abstained in the vote, as did Canada. Speaking for the European Union, Dellev Graf zu Rantzau, the German delegate,

said that Europe preferred to see more diplomatic initiatives tried before the "last resort" of lifting the embargo was considered.

A resolution of the General Assembly does not have the force of a Security Council resolution, but it can serve as a test of world opinion. It had been the strategy of the United States that a strong vote in the Assembly would demonstrate there is momentum for its Security Council resolution, to be debated next week, to exempt Bosnia from the weapons ban imposed on all of the former Yugoslavia three years ago.

The U.S. resolution would not take effect for six months. The General Assembly did not set a date for action.

Madeleine K. Albright, the chief U.S. delegate, spoke strongly in defense of the Assembly's proposal. The United States

was one of the resolution's 39 sponsors, along with mostly Muslim nations and Colombia and Antigua and Barbuda.

"Bosnia has done nothing that would warrant the imposition of international sanctions," Ms. Albright said.

She added that Washington was aware of the danger of provoking the Bosnian Serbs.

The vote last year for a similar though slightly weaker resolution was 109 in favor, none opposed and 57 abstentions. Backers of the version decided Thursday were scrambling until the last minute for votes to equal or better that total.

There is concern among a number of European and other diplomats that efforts to lift the embargo on Bosnia, coming at a time when the Bosnian Army is gaining on the battlefield, will provoke the Bosnian Serbs.

Meciar Acts to Grab Power and Halt Slovak Reforms as Prime Minister Quits

Compiled by Our Staff from Dispatches

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia — Vladimir Meciar is not prime minister yet, but on Friday he was acting as though he were.

Seizing control of Parliament as it met for the first time since elections a month ago, he put a brake on the government's privatization program, sending a chill message to international investors.

He and his allies also purged the media, removed senior government and judicial authorities and wrested control of the state intelligence agency.

Prime Minister Jozef Moravcik resigned under the threat of a no-confidence motion and his supporters boycotted the 150-seat Parliament.

Mr. Meciar then pushed through the legislation with the help of an 83-member coalition, including members of the far right and former Communists.

Mr. Meciar was removed as prime minister in March after President Michal Kovac criticized him in a speech and he lost a no-confidence motion. But in the recent election, he

captured 35 percent of the vote, a plurality.

He said he would open talks on Monday to form a government. Political analysts said Mr. Meciar would try to make good on a campaign promise to unseat Mr. Kovac, and some warned the country was moving toward one-man rule. Mr. Meciar would need 90 votes in Parliament to enact a constitutional measure such as removing the president.

Mr. Moravcik, who agreed at Mr. Kovac's request to remain as caretaker prime minister,

warned that "frightful consequences" would follow if Mr. Meciar became prime minister again.

Mr. Meciar is an ardent nationalist who claims to champion poorer Slovaks hurt by the effects of the free-market system. During his previous term as prime minister, privatization slowed to a virtual halt.

With Mr. Meciar in opposition, Mr. Moravcik's center coalition had increased the number of privatizations and sought to strengthen Slovakia's financial reputation. But it fared

badly in the elections, the first since Slovakia and the Czech Republic split peacefully in January last year.

The parliamentary vote Friday to reverse some privatization affects about 50 relatively small deals that involved direct sales to Slovak investors. Most state-owned industries are sold either by tender or through share offerings.

On the Bratislava equity markets, trading volumes and prices remained steady despite the reversal of policy. Nevertheless, analysts said

the vote sent a signal to the international financial community that Mr. Meciar would slow or reverse economic changes if he regained power. (AP, Reuters)

4 Killers Beheaded in Mecca

The Associated Press

RIYADH — Four Nigerians were beheaded in Mecca on Friday, where they murdered a woman after breaking into her home, the Interior Ministry said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Beijing to Improve Tourist Safety

BEIJING (AP) — China plans to improve the safety and security of its tourist sites to counter a sharp rise in crime and accidents that cost the lives of dozens of tourists in the past year. Tourist attractions drew 21 million overseas visitors in the first half of this year. The flood of sightseers has led to rising crime, accidents and inadequate public facilities, including toilets infamous for their stench and filth.

For the first time in its 151 years, Tivoli amusement park in Copenhagen will be open in the darkness of a Nordic winter. From Nov. 18 to Dec. 31 (with the exception of Dec. 23-25) visitors can see a holiday fair and buy presents, paper decorations and Christmas trees. But its other attractions — roller coasters, a Ferris wheel and shooting galleries — will remain closed. (AP)

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THE AMERICAS / AN INSURANCE POLICY?

In Minnesota, Edgy Democrats Go for Their Best Hope of Senate Victory

By R. W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — The Democrats desperately need an insurance policy for next Tuesday's midterm elections, and they think they may have found one in Ann Wynn, their little-known Senate candidate in Minnesota.

She alone among the 13 Democrats who are running for Republican-held Senate seats this fall seems to have a real chance of winning.

The party's hopes in Wyoming, Delaware and Montana have withered in recent weeks, but if Ms. Wynn can knock off her Republican rival, Representative Rod Grams, the Democrats will need to pick up eight Democratic seats, not seven, to take control of the Senate.

It is not the kind of contest that Minnesotans, who pride themselves on their tolerance and high-mindedness, are accustomed to.

After a governor's race two years ago blighted by sexual scandal, Ms. Wynn is treating this earnest state campaign as a barrage of commercials accusing Mr. Grams, who used to be a television anchorman with a sideline in home building, of failing to pay bills on time and paying some, when he got around to it, with rubber checks.

"He owed me over \$7,500," a former Grams supplier says in one of the spots, "and I've been trying to collect that for the last six months."

"Rod hasn't been able to manage his own money," says an embittered former customer. "It would be the

biggest joke if he was all of a sudden put into the Senate, where he has to manage Minnesota's money."

Mr. Grams, 46, a House freshman with a voting record as conservative as any in the chamber, says the campaign "should not be about my business practices."

He conceded in an interview that he had suffered "some big losses," but he said he had never declared bankruptcy and had worked for two and a half years to pay off \$300,000 in debts.

"We all have problems," he said. "You measure character by how we handle those problems."

The last public-opinion poll, taken by The Minneapolis Star Tribune in mid-October, showed Mr. Grams ahead by 7 percentage points. Ms.

Wynn says her latest poll shows her 5 points up, perhaps because of her negative advertising, and Mr. Grams claims only to be "making good, steady gains, putting things together."

Both Minnesota senators in the 1980s were Republicans, and opponents of gun control and abortion are well organized. But Democrats have dominated the state since Hubert H. Humphrey was the boy mayor of Minneapolis right after World War II.

His son, Hubert H. Humphrey 3d, is now the state attorney general, and he was on hand for a Wynn rally in St. Paul on Tuesday night, taunting the opposition in Humphreyesque cadences as "the oh no, go slow, not now, yes-to-Republicans."

There is a widespread expectation

among political pros that Ms. Wynn, 51, the former majority leader in the state House, will somehow eke out a victory and claim the seat being vacated by Senator Dave Durenberger. A Republican, he is retiring after having been denounced by the Senate, 96 to 0, for improper use of public funds to rent an apartment and for violating Senate rules.

But there is not a lot of evidence to back up those expectations, and even in Minnesota the political climate is unfavorable to Democrats this year. Former Representative Vin Weber, a Republican, picks Mr. Grams because, he says, "this year, in an even race, Republicans get 5 percent" from the general trend.

"Moderate voters, I think, are predisposed to go her way, but she hasn't been able to close the deal

yet," said Chris Gilbert, who teaches political science at Gustavus Adolphus College in St. Peter. "Last-minute decisions in this state tend to go Democratic, but the average Minnesotan couldn't tell you what she stands for above everything else."

One reason for doubts may be her campaign style. Mr. Grams is compared to Ronald Reagan because of his ideology, his technique of fastening on one or two ideas to the exclusion of others, like the need to cut taxes and to clean up crime, and his genial, practiced manner on the stump and in front of the camera. Ms. Wynn, short, bespectacled, professorial, could not be more different.

"He is simple, some would say simplistic, in his approach to poli-

tics," Mr. Gilbert said. "She sometimes sounds like Michael Dukakis, a Humphrey inferior who left the passion out, a technocrat driven by the need to explain."

Ms. Wynn is getting plenty of help. Vice President Al Gore was here to help her raise money Tuesday, and President Bill Clinton will campaign here Friday in his fourth visit since the campaign started. She has also attracted contributions and organizational help from the women's movement.

Harriet Woods, the president of the National Women's Political Caucus, said that after Olympia Snowe, a Maine Republican whose victory seems assured, Ms. Wynn is the woman with the best chance to capture a Senate seat.

Identity of Feinstein's 'Illegal' Maid Was Mistaken

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SANTA MONICA, California — A Guatemalan housekeeper whose employment by Senator Dianne Feinstein has come under scrutiny in her tight race for re-election said Friday that she had documents allowing her to work legally in the United States.

"Yes, I was legal," Annabella Paiz said in a telephone interview from her home near San Francisco. She declined to say what type of documentation she had shown Ms. Feinstein.

A newspaper published by striking San Francisco journalists reported Thursday that Ms. Paiz had worked for Ms. Feinstein without a work permit in the early 1980s, although it was not illegal to do so at the time.

Late Thursday, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service said that the newspaper report was a result of a case of mistaken identity. Ron Rogers, an INS spokesman, said the Annabella Paiz who lacked

the work permit was not the Annabella Paiz who had worked for Ms. Feinstein.

He said he could not verify whether Ms. Feinstein's housekeeper had a work permit or was in the country legally. An immigration service spokesman said Friday that the agency was still investigating the case.

The newspaper report threw the state's Senate race, already in turmoil over the issue of illegal immigration, into even greater confusion.

Ms. Feinstein, a Democrat, denied the report, while her Republican challenger, Representative Michael Huffington, who has had problems over his employment of an undocumented nanny in recent years, leaped to exploit the disclosure.

The senator said that she had hired a housekeeper but that the woman had presented documents indicating that she was in the United States legally. Ms. Feinstein also noted that at the time she employed the

woman, in the early 1980s, there was no law against hiring undocumented workers.

A week ago, Mr. Huffington's campaign was damaged by his admission that he had employed an illegal alien as a nanny for his two children from 1989 to 1993 — after it was illegal to do so.

Mr. Huffington has endorsed Proposition 187, a ballot proposal that would deny most public services to illegal immigrants, including public schooling and nonemergency health care. After Mr. Huffington made his admission, Ms. Feinstein said she had never employed an undocumented worker.

On Thursday night, Mr. Huffington, a freshman Republican congressman, rushed a television advertisement onto the air that said the senator had "flat out lied."

But Ms. Feinstein's campaign manager noted that the law prohibiting the hiring of illegal immigrants was not enacted until 1986. (AP, NYT)

U.S. Seeks to Lessen Repetitive Injuries

By Frank Swoboda
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration plans to propose one of the broadest health and safety regulations in modern government history to control the epidemic of repetitive motion injuries that cost an estimated \$100 billion a year in lost work time.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration is near completion of a draft "ergonomics standard" that would cover more than 120 million workers in all but the smallest companies.

If carried out, it would require employers to examine every job that has a potential ergonomic problem and to take corrective action when trouble is found. That might range from simple changes in the schedule of a typist suffering wrist strain to expensive redesign of equipment used by an assembly line worker.

The National Association of Manufacturers has formed a coalition to try to assure that any standard is to its liking. So far it has signed up 185 companies for its Coalition on Ergonomics and predicts that more companies will join once the standard is announced.

Labor unions are worried that time is running out to enact a final standard during Mr. Clinton's first term, because of the length of the regulatory process. They are pressuring friends in Congress and sympathetic outside groups to lean on the administration.

Work-related musculoskeletal disorders such as carpal tunnel syndrome, back strain and other repetitive-motion injuries to the upper body now account for 60 percent of all new occupational illnesses.

Ergonomics, a term that first surfaced in the late 1940s, is the science of adapting work and working conditions to suit the

worker rather than forcing workers to adapt to the design of the machine.

In the last decade, health experts have come to view it as the best solution to the repetitive-motion injuries suffered by office workers using computers, grocery store checkout clerks using price scanners and slaughterhouse workers making repetitive knife cuts.

Concern over these injuries has mounted as computers proliferate in an emerging service economy. In 1983, about 25 percent of the work force used computers at work. Last year, that number had climbed to 47 percent.

Half of the people who suffer from carpal tunnel syndrome, one of the major injuries resulting from long use of computer keyboards, lose more than 30 days' work.

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Robert Shapiro, a Simpson lawyer, smiled as he got thumbs-up after jury selection.

Simpson Faces Jury of His Peers

Blacks and Women Predominate Among the Chosen 12

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Nearly five months after he was charged with murdering his former wife and her friend, O.J. Simpson finally came face to face with the 12 men and women who will judge him.

The selection of the jury was completed late Thursday on what was to have been only the first of a number of days of peremptory challenges, in which lawyers for the opposing sides may exclude prospective jurors without stating a reason.

It followed often tedious weeks in which the lawyers and the judge in the case, Lance A. Ito of Los Angeles County Superior Court, questioned jurors intensely in an effort to detect any biases they might have and so exclude them for cause.

Of the 12 jurors selected, eight are black, two are Hispanic, one is white, and one identi-

fied himself as half white and half American Indian. Eight are women. The jurors range in age from 22 to 52.

When Judge Ito told them that it was they who would sit in judgment, some seemed stunned, a few smiled broadly, and some congratulated others. "I want to welcome you to the league of judges, because that's what you are," Mr. Ito said. "I know you can rise to the occasion. I know you will do what is right. I trust you."

Only the selection of 15 alternate jurors remains, and that will begin next week.

The panel chosen comes from a pool of 304 people initially summoned as prospective jurors for a case in which Mr. Simpson is charged with the fatal stabbing of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman on June 12.

Although lawyers for both sides told prospective jurors

that race was not an issue in the Simpson case, it was clearly a compelling concern during jury selection. Recent opinion polls have shown that blacks are more likely to believe that Mr. Simpson is innocent and may have been framed.

In the peremptory challenge phase, lawyers are permitted to remove prospects for any reason except their race or sex.

At the same time, most of the jurors picked Thursday are women, and some trial experts speculate that jurors' sex may be at least as important as race. Prosecutors have indicated that they will try to introduce as evidence Mr. Simpson's history of wife-battering and contend that the murder of Mrs. Simpson and Mr. Goldman resulted from a jealous rage.

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Tel: 31 67 79.</p> <p>BREMEN INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH (English language) meets at Evangelisch-Friedrich Kreuzgemeinde, Hohenlohestrasse Hermann-Böse-Str. (around the corner from the Bahnhof) every Sunday 10:30 a.m. Ernst D. Wierker, pastor. Tel: 04791-12877.</p> <p>BUCHAREST INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Strada Popea Ruz 22, 3:30 p.m. Contact Pastor Mike Kemper. Tel: 312 3660.</p> <p>BUDAPEST INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, meets in Matica Zsigmond Gimnazium, Tokovics ut 46-54, Sundays, 10:00 Coffee Fellowship, 10:30 Worship. Tel: 811 1011 Bethany for other meeting call Pastor Bob Zanden. Tel: 250-3532.</p> <p>BULGARIA INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, World Trade Center, 38, Dzhanev Tzankov Blvd. Workshop 11:00. James Duke, Pastor. Tel: 70-6387.</p> <p>CELLE/HANNOVER INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Wilmshusen Strasse 45, Celle 1300 Workshop. 1400 Bible Study, Pastor West Campbell, Ph. (05141) 46418.</p> <p>DARMSTADT DARMSTADTERBAPTIST BAPTIST MISC. Bible study & Workshop Sunday 10:30 a.m. Sunday School 10:45 a.m. Pastor: Dr. J. W. Webb. Tel: 06155-8009216.</p> <p>DÜSSELDORF INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, English. Worship and Children's Church: Sundays at 12:00 p.m. Meeting temporarily at the Evangelisch-Friedrich Kreuzgemeinde in Bielefeld, Germany (Kaiserslautern). Friendly Fellowship. All denominations welcome. For further information call the pastor: Dr. W.J. De Lay. Tel: 0211-400 157.</p> <p>FRANKFURT INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP, Evangelisch-Friedrich Kreuzgemeinde, Sodenerstr. 11-18, 6380 Bad Homburg. Phone/Fax: 06170-62728 serving the Frankfurt and Taunus areas. Germany. Sunday worship 10:45, nursery & Sunday school 10:00, women's bible studies. Housegroups - Sunday & Wednesday 19:30. Pastor M. Levey, member European Baptist Convention. Welcome His Holy Spirit among the nations.</p> <p>BETHEL INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Am Dackeburg 32, Frankfurt a.M. Sunday worship 11:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Dr. Thomas W. Hill, pastor. Tel: 059-546529.</p> <p>HEIDELBERG GRACE INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Industrie Str. 11, 6912 Sandhausen. Bible study 11:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Pastor Paul Handitz. Tel: 06224-52255.</p> <p>HOLLAND TRINITY BAPTIST S.S. 9:30, Workshop 10:30, nursery, warm fellowship. Meets at Bloemcampaan 54 in Wassenaar. Tel: 01751-78024.</p> <p>MADRID IMMANUEL BAPTIST, MADRID, HERNANDEZ DE TEJADA, 4. ENGLISH SERVICES 11 a.m., 7 p.m. Tel: 093-3017.</p> <p>MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP Meeting 11:00, Kino Center Building 15 Druzhimirovskaya Ul. 5th Floor, HSE 6, Metro Station Basmannaya Pastor Brad Starnes Ph. (085) 150 3593.</p> <p>MUNICH INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF MUNICH, Hostels 9 English Language Services. Bible study 16:00, Workshop Service 17:00. Pastor's phone 698534.</p> <p>PRAGUE International Baptist Fellowship meets at the Czech Baptist Church Vinohradska 8, Prague 3. At metro stop Jirchov Podbabska. 11:00 Pastor. Tel: 602 31 7974.</p> <p>WUPPERTAL International Baptist Church, English, German, Persian. Workshop 10:30 a.m., Sabbath School 10:45 a.m., 11:00 a.m. Pastor: Hans-Dieter Fraund, pastor. Tel: 02024683634.</p> <p>ZÜRICH - SWITZERLAND INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH of Widenmatt (Zürich), Rosenbergr. 4, 8020 Widenmatt, Workshop Services Sunday mornings 11:00. Tel: 1-724 2882.</p>	

Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton at a campaign rally in Iowa, on the Republican Party strategist William Kristol. "You probably never heard of him. He tells them what to think up there in Washington."

(W.P.)

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Whites Flee Where South Africa's Blacks Once Feared to Tread

By Isabel Wilkerson

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — After the cage of apartheid began to open up and the borders of its existence were no longer the pockmarked roads of Soweto, Vusi Makhubela found a peach-colored house in a white promised land with rosebushes and a two-car garage. It was there that he knelt with his family in a corner of his bedroom to thank the ancestors for the family's good fortune. He sprinkled tobacco on the carpet, as the ancestors must have their snuff, and marked the sacred spot with his deceased father's walking stick. Outside, he planted a tiny sapling, which he named Watch Us Grow.

The next day, a "For Sale" sign went up at the house next door. The people on the other side left a few months later. He never caught their names.

Soon, more and more middle-class Sowetans replaced the departing whites. Now, two years later, his suburban town of Ntutu, in the red rock hills three kilometers east of Soweto has begun to feel like Soweto without the poverty.

In the three years since the iron restrictions on black housing were repealed, a stream of black professionals has packed up and fled the fourth-class citizenship of

township life, with the clouds of dust from red dirt roads, break-ins, carjackings and government-issue matchbox houses.

Though housing in Soweto ranges from squatters' shacks to relatively spacious brick homes in the more prosperous sections, the basic dwelling remains the bleak four-room cinder-block house.

Few statistics are available on the number of blacks moving from Soweto or other townships into formerly all-white areas; it is commonly said that the government does not know exactly how many people live in the townships, much less how many are leaving.

Though millions of people are still crammed into these South African ghettos — it is estimated that as many as 4 million people live in the 105 square kilometers (about 40 square miles) of Soweto alone — even a tiny percentage of middle-class migrants is significant.

As blacks venture into new territory in search of the South African dream of a many-bedroomed house with a swimming pool, gardener and armed security response, they are leaving behind extended families and testing the possibility of integration in a country where racism was the national policy until this year.

In some places, like the modest suburbs

closest to Soweto, the arrival of blacks has set off white flight to so-called gated communities farther out.

"They seem to be disappearing," Mr. Makhubela said of the white neighbors he briefly had. "I don't know where they are going. But there are more of us than of them. Wherever they disappear, we will be there, too."

In the wealthier suburbs, the few black pioneers often live in cold isolation, some turning to each other for comfort and an extra cup of cornmeal, some trying to carry out their cultural rituals without interruption and returning to the townships every weekend out of homesickness for friends and a familiar cacophony.

Dr. Benjamin Mgwila, a family practitioner who like all urban blacks had no choice but to live in a township, moved his family from Soweto to a white suburb of broad lawns and big houses four years ago.

At the time, apartheid prohibited blacks from buying property in white areas. So he persuaded a white sponsor to sign for him so his family could live in their chic white house with a swimming pool in front.

Knowing that his family was defying the law to be there, Dr. Mgwila tried to keep a low profile. But their dog, nervous in new surroundings, barked throughout the first

night. The next morning, a sign was posted on their gate from the next-door neighbors who had yet to greet them.

It said, "Please make sure your dogs do not disturb us."

The next day, Dr. Mgwila went to a veterinarian to get his dog some sedatives.

"I didn't want to irritate anybody," Dr. Mgwila said. "It was not legal to stay in a white area, and I thought they would put us out. You don't want to cause trouble." A few months later, the neighbors moved.

Others say they, too, feel as if they are walking on pins and are constantly being monitored.

"With some white people, your child mustn't cry, your dog mustn't bark," said Onica Mabiletsa, a Soweto school administrator who moved from Soweto to a white suburb with her two children.

Many black suburbanites tell of the times their neighbors tried to hire them as gardeners or maids. Gladness Ncobo, a real estate agent, was out in her yard planting perennials with her grown son when a neighbor came and asked if her son was available on Saturdays.

"I live here," Mrs. Ncobo said, thinking that would show the neighbor that neither she nor her son was a servant.

Then the neighbor turned to her and asked if she was available on Saturdays, she said.

"I happen to own the place," Mrs. Ncobo said she told the neighbor. "If you ask if I come on Saturdays, I don't know what you mean."

One of the biggest sources of friction is an old tradition of animal killing, considered sacred by some African families but frightening to their white neighbors.

On the day he and his family moved into their new white house, Dr. Mgwila bought a sheep and slashed its throat in the driveway near the garage where his two Mercedes-Benzes were parked. As he did so, he called out to his dead father and grandparents and the ancestors of his wife, Pamela, telling them that the family had moved, to welcome them to the new home and to ask their blessings.

"It's a tradition," Dr. Mgwila said. "I have to do it. I could not move without telling the ancestors."

In some cases, particularly when loud or larger animals are slaughtered, the neighbors call the police and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to stop either the slaughter or the noise.

Israelis Lay Bomb Plot To Victim Of Blast

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — An Islamic militant leader who was killed by a car bomb in the Gaza Strip this week was himself planning a car-bomb attack inside Israel, the Israeli press said Friday.

In a detailed article, Ha'aretz identified the bomb victim, Hani Abed, as leader of the military wing of the extremist Islamic Jihad group and an organizer of attacks in which Israelis were killed.

The article was not sourced, but it bore the unmistakable imprint of Israel's security services. It fueled already intense speculation that Mr. Abed was killed by Israeli agents, either to avenge past incidents or to warn other Palestinian radicals what might happen if they continue a new cycle of violence that has gripped Israel and its territories for the last month.

All major political factions in Gaza, including Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization, have accused the Israelis of assassinating Mr. Abed, an engineering instructor and editor of an Islamic Jihad newspaper. He was blown up on Wednesday as he went to his car in Khan Yunis.

Israeli officials have made no attempt to deny the accusations, declining to comment publicly while dropping strong hints that their security services are indeed capable of killing people they consider their enemies.

There has been no shortage of calls for strong action against Islamic radicals after a series of anti-Israel attacks in October by the militant Hamas group, capped by a bus bombing in Tel Aviv that killed 23.

"If Hani Abed was involved in murder and terror operations, he does not deserve an apology," Ha'aretz said in an editorial. "Rather, he got the punishment coming to him, for they have sown the wind, and they shall reap the whirlwind." The quotation was from Hosea 8:7.

On Friday, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin warned Mr. Arafat, leader of the fledgling Palestinian self-rule in Gaza and the West Bank town of Jericho, that he had to clamp down on Islamic groups seeking to undermine him.

If Mr. Arafat cannot show that he is in control and that his police force will stop anti-Israeli raids, then "it is doubtful" that he will be able to speak for the self-rule areas in dealings with Israel, he said.

The suggestion seemed to be that continued attacks on Israel — which Islamic Jihad threatens as vengeance for Mr. Abed's death — could torpedo negotiations to expand Palestinian autonomy throughout the Israeli-occupied West Bank. Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arafat are supposed to take up the future direction of those talks in a meeting on Monday at the northern end of the Gaza Strip.

Aides to the Palestinian leader said that he felt very much the man in the middle, caught between Israeli pressures to be tough and Islamic demands that he not act against his own people on Israel's behalf.

"Everybody is pressing us — the Israelis, the Americans, the Arabs," said Nabil Abu Irdeina, an Arafat spokesman. "Everybody's gaining the price of peace except the Palestinians."

The strains on Mr. Arafat were evident on Thursday when angry Gazans denounced him as a collaborator with Israel and pushed him out of a mosque when he tried to join a funeral service for Mr. Abed.

There were more protests Friday as thousands of Hamas and Islamic Jihad supporters marched in Gaza City, denouncing Israel and also warning the PLO that it had made "enough concessions to the Zionists."

But the anti-Arafat attacks lacked the fire of those the previous day, and Islamic Jihad officials sought to keep the situation from spinning out of control by apologizing formally to the PLO leader for the rough way he was treated at the mosque. The apology was accepted, Mr. Irdeina said.

"We don't want to be dragged into a civil war," he said. "Violence begets violence."

TRADE: A Weary Washington Is Turning Away From Japan Trade Fight

Continued from Page 1

optimistic stance last year. Just hours after Mr. Clinton signed a "framework accord" with former Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in July 1993, laying out a detailed series of sector-by-sector negotiations to be completed between Tokyo and Washington, his aides were contending that a huge breakthrough was at hand.

David Gergen, at the time Mr. Clinton's counselor and top media adviser, told reporters in Tokyo that major agreements and a decline in the trade gap were only six months away. "This time it will be different," he said.

But after an initial era of good feeling that extended through last year's first summit meeting of Asian leaders, the relationship with Japan quickly dissolved into a

familiar exchange of threats and counter-threats.

The first agreements, on insurance and medical and telecommunications equipment, came only two months ago. Japan's trade surplus, at least in dollar terms, continues to rise.

On the key issue between the two countries — trade in autos and auto parts — there is still no agreement, and none is foreseeable for the next year. Even those officials who say that it is essential to keep up the pressure on Japan concede that the primary value of the talks is symbolic: they discourage other countries from emulating Japan's practices and give credibility to Mr. Clinton's arguments for free trade.

But there is a long-term danger, some Asian analysts say, that the shift of U.S. attention could come back to haunt the

United States. Unless the largest U.S. companies invest more heavily in Japan, study after study suggests, they will fail to acquire Japanese technology and bring more of it to U.S. shores.

Some economists and trade analysts argue that the drive to focus on other markets may indirectly prove productive in dealing with Japan. Placing an emphasis on Japan's competitors, the theory goes, particularly in Asia, plays to some of Japan's national insecurities.

"It's not a bad strategy," said C. Fred Bergsten, the head of the Institute for International Economics and the chairman of a group of economists who have laid out the agenda for the Jakarta meeting. "It brings aboard the countries in Asia who agree with our goals and hate our unilateral tactics."

ally declined last year and now have merely stabilized.

She said Wall Street and foreign analysts often ignored the increase in worker mobility through short-term employment. "We now have just-in-time workers the way we have just-in-time inventory," she said.

Anecdotal evidence hints at some shortages — skilled metalworkers or truck drivers in Midwestern factory areas. But over all, the labor market has changed beyond recognition to one of much less security and low-wage growth — one reason the Clinton administration is not receiving political credit for the recovery.

JOB: Economists Dispute Wall Street's Blues Over U.S. Economic Report

Continued from Page 1

tion, said Friday's figures pointed to growth in the current quarter at an annual rate of 3.5 percent to 4 percent.

"The economy is growing at a pace well above what it can sustain without inflation," he concluded from the figures. "The Fed will have to move."

Underlying signs of pressure on the economy have already been seen in rising incomes, raw material costs and delays in deliveries, but these have not yet showed up in retail and wholesale price levels, which will be reported next week.

Most market specialists said the Fed's next move had already been factored into bond and stock prices, and many agreed

with labor market specialists that Wall Street was overreacting to the wage data.

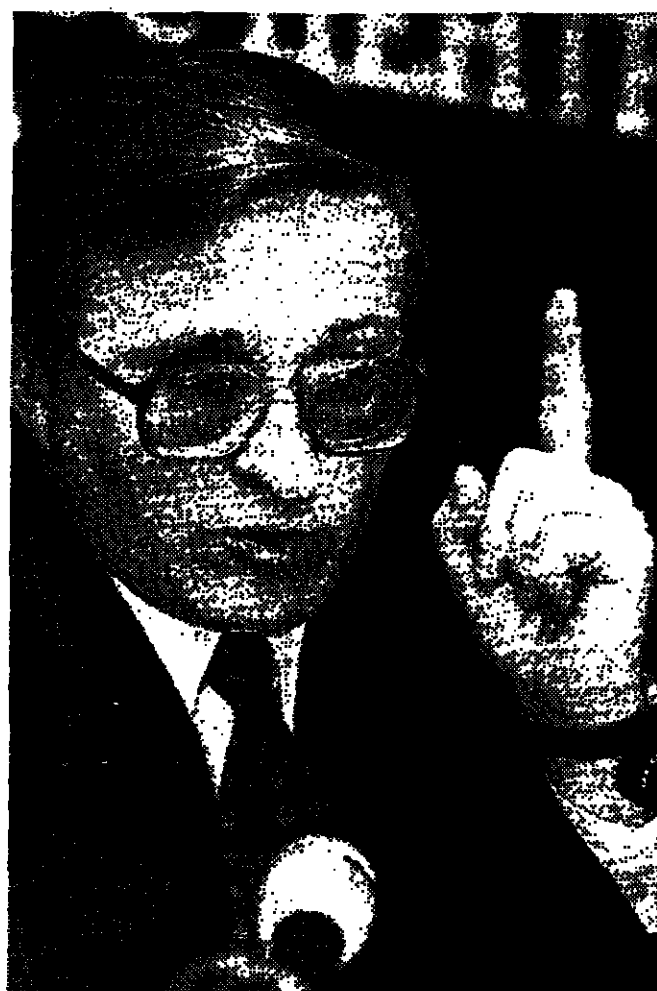
Mr. Gramley said hourly wages were an unreliable measure and pointed to the broader and "more tranquil" index of employment costs, which has risen at 3.2 percent in the last year, level with inflation, and shows no recent signs of acceleration. This is the measure the Fed tracks, and "it shows no evidence of wage inflation," said Robert Falconer of the Wall Street bond house Aubrey Lanston & Co.

Audrey Freedman, a consulting labor economist on the board of Manpower Inc., the nation's largest supplier of temporary workers, pointed out that wage costs actu-

ally declined last year and now have merely stabilized.

She said Wall Street and foreign analysts often ignored the increase in worker mobility through short-term employment. "We now have just-in-time workers the way we have just-in-time inventory," she said.

Anecdotal evidence hints at some shortages — skilled metalworkers or truck drivers in Midwestern factory areas. But over all, the labor market has changed beyond recognition to one of much less security and low-wage growth — one reason the Clinton administration is not receiving political credit for the recovery.



Alexander Shokhin explaining his resignation as economics minister during a press conference Friday in Moscow.

RUSSIA: Minister Resigns

Continued from Page 1

nance minister can enforce spending discipline by saying no to the many "vital" spending requests that come from ministries and even Mr. Yeltsin himself. But a weak finance minister should be subsidizing industry instead of worrying about the integrity of the budget and the currency, can upset the best-drafted inflation targets.

Mr. Panskov has no reputation as a reformer, Western diplomats said. He worked in the Soviet Finance Ministry, and in April 1992 he moved to the State Taxation Service as first deputy chairman. He was arrested in March 1993 on bribery charges and spent several months in prison before the charges were dropped.

Mr. Panskov, Mr. Shokhin said, has already expressed doubts about the government's tough 1995 draft budget in his current job as deputy head of Mr. Yeltsin's own financial-budgetary department. "It is hard to conduct financial stabilization if you start with questions about what the new minister thinks about it," Mr. Shokhin said.

Mr. Panskov, in brief comments to the Itar-Tass press agency, tried to straddle stools. He said he wanted to combine a tight money policy with support for companies that are restructuring to meet the new market.

"We need toughness, but not for the sake of toughness," he said. "If there is no money, it is not sensible to hand it over to anybody. The state has to support production that is being restructured."

Mr. Shokhin, who has been a minister since May 1991, is one of the few surviving ministers from the government of Yegor T. Gaidar, who designed Russia's market reforms. Mr. Shokhin has also been in charge of debt negotiations with creditor governments and banks. He said new uncertainty over economic policy was another reason to quit: "It would be hard for me to hold talks with our creditors and the IMF without knowing what sort of policy Russia is following."

The pretext for the latest changes is the investigation into the crash last month of the ruble, which lost a quarter of its value on a single day before recovering to about 3,100 to the dollar. Mr. Yeltsin dismissed the Central Bank chairman, Viktor V. Geraschenko, and the acting finance minister.

This past week, Mr. Yeltsin also fired a deputy defense minister, Matvei P. Burlakov, who was widely accused of corruption by the Russian press.

Foreign Workers Flee Rebels in South Sudan

Reuters

NAIROBI — Aid agencies ordered their foreign staff to evacuate two southern Sudanese towns on Friday, aid workers said, because a breakaway faction of the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army is advancing on the towns.

They said the UN World Food Program, Doctors Without Borders and the British charity Save the Children told their 11 international staff members to leave the towns of Akon and Lethom.

(NYT, AP)

DEMOCRATS: Candidates Go for Broke in Raising Fears of a Cut in Retirement Benefits

Continued from Page 1

cial Security policies and regained control of the Senate in 1986 after haranguing the Republicans for supporting a freeze on Social Security benefits the previous year.

The Democratic National Committee began airing advertisements this week stating that Republicans, ranging from the House Republican whip, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, to the Republican candidate for the Senate from Virginia, Oliver L. North, had proposed phasing out Social Security.

In Pennsylvania, Senator Harris Wofford, a Democrat, is trying to overcome the lead of his Republican challenger, Rick Santorum, with an ad criticizing Mr. Santorum's off-the-cuff

proposal to raise the retirement age to 70. The ad pictures Mr. Santorum saying, "It's ridiculous that we have a retirement age in this country of 65," and concludes by saying: "Rick Santorum — He's just not on our side."

Charles S. Robb, the embattled incumbent senator from Virginia, is running an equally stinging ad assailing Mr. North for suggesting that Social Security be made voluntary.

A senior adviser to Mr. North acknowledged that the issue had hurt the Republican challenger. Mr. North held a news conference Thursday to announce that he had signed a pledge to "oppose any cuts, new taxes or means-testing of Social Security benefits."

The "Contract With America" plan, conceived by Mr. Gingrich and signed by more than 300 Republican House candidates on the Capitol steps in September, pledges to cut taxes, increase military spending and balance the budget, but there is nothing in the document that says Republicans would cut Social Security to help eliminate the budget deficit. The Republican plan is virtually silent on how it would achieve a balanced budget by the year 2002, an omission that gave Democrats an opening to speculate on how the Republicans could reach their goal.

Mr. Barbour stressed in an interview that while Republicans were looking at a number of ways to reach a balanced budget, none includes cuts in Social Security benefits. "There are many, many spending paths you can follow to balance the budget without touching Social Security," he said.

Mr. Gingrich proposed the contract as a way of "nationalizing" and energizing congressional races, but Democrats and some Republicans say it was a mistake because it gave struggling Democrats an excuse to bring up a favorite subject.

"This never would have happened to the Republicans in this campaign if they hadn't started futzin around with this contract," said Geoffrey Garin, a Democratic pollster.

Democrats are not immune to counterattacks. An Oct. 3

memo on budget choices by the director of the Office of Management and Budget, Alice M. Rivlin, that was disclosed to the press outlines some sticky choices for restoring confidence in the Social Security system, which is projected to run out of money by the year 2013.

Among those options are changes in the cost-of-living adjustments, phased-in benefit reductions (including retirement-age increases) and higher payroll taxes.

But Republicans have been less successful in exploiting the Rivlin memo, which the White House has dismissed as a non-binding laundry list, than Democrats have been in exploiting a binding "contract" signed by hundreds of Republicans.

disinclined to let an insult pass. He came from a prominent Hebrew family and believed, they said, in defending his dignity.

Something happened that Sunday morning at the checkpoint. Mr. Tamimi and one of the soldiers began to fight.

The army's official version is that Mr. Tamimi tried with a knife in hand and tried to kill the soldier, wounding him slightly in the head before being killed. "Security sources" told nearly every Israeli daily newspaper, as well as the state-owned radio, that the Palestinian was a terrorist from Hamas, the Islamic Resistance Movement.

Witnesses dispute nearly every detail of that account.

According to his family, Mr. Tamimi was loyal to Mr. Arafat's Fatah faction. He joined it, they said, while jailed last year for throwing stones in the Intifada, the uprising against Israeli occupation. Red-and-green graffiti outside the Tamimi home hail the young man as a

Fatah martyr, and Hamas has made no claim to the contrary.

Four men who saw some or all of the fight insisted that Mr. Tamimi was unarmed.

"Three Palestinians have been killed here," said Mohammed Saleh, 25, who sells cigarettes and coconut wafers from a streetcorner stand perhaps 30 yards from where Mr. Tamimi died. "Always they say he had a knife. Just one of them had a knife. Tamimi had no knife. He was beating the soldier with his fist."

Accounts agree that other soldiers pulled the two apart and threw Mr. Tamimi aside and that more than one soldier then shot at Mr. Tamimi, wounding him in the chest and torso. Accounts disagree on whether Mr. Tamimi was standing or on the ground when those shots were fired.

Mazen Dana, the free-lance journalist who ran to the scene with his camcorder, said he arrived after Mr. Tamimi had hit the ground and saw no knife on the pavement by his right hand.

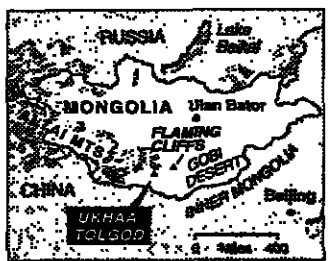
EGG: Dinosaur Fossil

Continued from Page 1

the Gobi. They read even more into this prehistoric scene. Lying atop the nest was the strange-looking skeleton of a previously unknown dinosaur. It was identified as a carnivore that probably died in a sandstorm while sucking the Protoceratops eggs. So the fossil was named Oviraptor, which means "egg seizer" in Latin, and ever since its reputation has suffered accordingly.

Mr. Norell's discovery in the basin 200 miles (320 kilometers) from Flaming Cliffs has revealed that the dinosaur had been misnamed. Determining that these were the eggs of the supposed predator itself, not a Protoceratops, amounted to a vindication for Oviraptor. "Rather than eating the eggs, they were incubating them or protecting them," Mr. Norell said.

In the same nest, the scien-



tists uncovered two tiny skulls of another type of carnivorous dinosaurs from the group known as dromaeosaurs, possibly Velociraptor.

The skulls may have been those of embryos or newborns. But to find these skulls in the same nest with an embryo of another species is extraordinary, paleontologists said.

The little dromaeosaurs were most likely brought to the nest as food by the adult oviraptorids. Or else they may have been predators, raiding the nest, or nest parasites, as cuckoos are today. Adult cuckoos lay their eggs in the nests of birds of other species, abandoning them to be hatched and raised by the surrogate parents.

ARMY: Tape Captures Israeli Shooting a Palestinian

Continued from Page 1

praying at the Tomb of the Patriarchs by Baruch Goldstein, a Jewish settler who contended that no Arab should live in the biblical land of Israel.

Soldiers at checkpoints appear anxious and sullen, well aware of the hatred around them and of their own vulnerability. Barbed wire and concrete barriers close off main roads and alleys, channeling even foot traffic through fortified army bottlenecks. Both sides here say kicks and beatings are everyday events.

The soldiers are forbidden to speak with reporters. Several who tried, including one who said he saw Mr. Tamimi's shooting, were pulled away and reprimanded by superiors.

On the morning of his death, Nidal Tamimi left his father's fine stone house in the hills and walked to the checkpoint on Bab Zawayeh Street on his way to the family clothing store.

Friends and family said Mr. Tamimi, 24, was an angry man.

THE NEWSPAPER OF RECORD FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MUTUAL FUND INDUSTRY

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

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White House Prods Haiti to Speed Reform

By John M. Goshko
and Tod Robberson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Six weeks after U.S. troops occupied Haiti, American officials are expressing relief that President Jean-Bertrand Aristide has so far delivered on his promise to foster national reconciliation and thus helped avert violent clashes that many had feared.

That success has come at a price, however, as Father Aristide's practice of consulting widely before taking action has significantly slowed the government's work. The White House national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, made a quick visit to Port-au-Prince on Wednesday and Thursday to discuss with Father Aristide moves to push the process of forming a government into higher gear.

"It's not a uniformly rosy picture," said a senior U.S. official in Washington. "Political developments — the problems of getting a government up and running so it can take control of the day-to-day functioning of the country are moving slower than we'd like."

But the official added: "In terms of what was potentially the biggest and most immediately worrisome problem — averting the polarizations that could have caused serious violence and bloodshed — things have been more positive than we hoped."

Mr. Lake said in Port-au-Prince that the United States hoped to hand off its military



President Aristide, right, and Anthony Lake visiting Cité Soleil in Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

mission to a 6,000-member UN multinational force "in the early months of 1995."

"There's a long way to go," he said, adding that one of the primary responsibilities of U.S. troops would be to provide a secure environment for upcoming parliamentary elections.

They were scheduled for mid-December but now are not likely before February or March.

U.S. officials in Haiti have expressed growing impatience with Father Aristide and the Haitian Parliament for not working hard enough to pass legislation to reform the election process and set a firm date for the vote.

"It's very, very important that the elections be held as soon as possible, consistent with them being free and fair," Mr. Lake said.

Mr. Lake also said the United States had no intention of taking on responsibility for dis-

arming anti-Aristide remnants of the Haitian military and at-large paramilitary "attaches" before the handover to the United Nations occurs.

Troop Return Is Unclear

About half the 15,200 U.S. troops in Haiti are likely to return home by Dec. 15. The New York Times reported from Washington, quoting a briefing by Lieutenant General Henry Hugh Shelton, who led the U.S. landing in September, in Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

In Washington, however, a spokesman for the Pentagon said that no date had been set.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Tally Ho, but Spare the Fox

On a recent brilliant autumn day, 65 riders of the Essex Fox Hounds Hunt in Bedminster Township, New Jersey, and 40 hounds chased a fox down a drain in the middle of an open field. The yelping hounds surrounded the narrow hole.

"That's the kind of ending we like," said Dean Durling, master of the hunt. "We've had a good brisk ride, and the fox goes to ground to be hunted another day."

In England, farmers want foxes killed to keep them from eating chickens and geese, Mr. Durling told The New York Times, while in the United States, the object is to chase the animal "to ground" and call off the hunt.

"The death of a fox is the last thing we want," he said. "We may chase 150 fox a year and may kill one or perhaps two at worst, and one the hounds catch is probably sickly or lame."

Some other people don't look so favorably on causing anguish to animals. The author Cleveland Amory, head of Fund for Animals, a 200,000-member animal

welfare group said, "I can't understand why, with all their expressed love of sport, they never consider the torment of the fox being chased."

Short Takes

The Justice Department collected a record \$3.1 billion from civil and criminal defendants during fiscal 1994 ending Sept. 30, it announced this week. The total was up from \$1.5 billion in 1993 and \$1.7 billion in 1992. Cash collections totaled \$1.83 billion from fines, restitution, special assessments, court costs, loan recoveries and False Claims Act recoveries. Noncash collections totaled \$1.28 billion from property transfers, payments made to courts or agencies other than the Justice Department and offsets in which the government withheld money it otherwise would have paid.

Chow led to ciao for the Montana state prisons chief, Mickey Gamble. The Associated Press reports Mr. Gamble was removed this week after taking three women inmates — one of them a murderer and another a throat-slasher — to a restaurant for dinner. He said the night out was part of a program aimed at rewarding good behavior. Governor Marc Racicot said it "went beyond the bounds of propriety." Mr. Gamble con-

ceded, "I made a serious judgment error."

General Ronald Fogleman, just a week after assuming his post as air force chief of staff, is revamping the unpopular no-frills uniforms introduced by his predecessor, retired General Merrill McPeak, in 1991. In an effort to give the air force a more stylish, less cluttered uniform, General McPeak had stripped the "U.S." insignia from lapels and moved the rank insignia from the shoulders to the jacket cuff, navy style. Airmen complained that they were often mistaken for commercial airline pilots or members of foreign military services. Now, the "U.S." and rank insignia will go back where they were.

The Texas environmental agency has begun testing water wells on farms around the Pantex plant, which has been making conventional and nuclear weapons since World War II, to determine whether they are contaminated. Tests of two monitoring wells on the 16,000-acre (6,400-hectare) plant near Amarillo showed unsafe levels of nitrates in the Ogallala Aquifer, an underground water system stretching 1,000 miles from Texas to North Dakota. Because the water migrates slowly through sand at about 200 feet (60 meters) per year, environmental engineers say there is time to verify the contamination and check its spread.

International Herald Tribune.

Peter Taylor, Novelist Who Won '87 Pulitzer, Dies

The Associated Press

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Virginia — Peter Taylor, 77, a Pulitzer-Prize winning novelist whose stories poignantly chronicled the slow disappearance of the Southern aristocracy, died of pneumonia here Wednesday.

He won the 1987 Pulitzer Prize for the novel "A Summons to Memphis," about a man called home by his sisters to stop their widowed father from remarriage. It was Mr. Taylor's first novel in nearly 40 years; he was best known for his shorter fiction, novellas and short stories.

"I write not because I want to, but because I have to," he said in an interview after winning a Pulitzer at age 70.

Mr. Taylor's latest novel, "In The Tennessee Country," was praised by critics

when it was published in September. It tells the melancholy story of a man looking back on his life.

Born in Trenton, Tennessee, he published his first book in 1948, "A Long Fourth and Other Stories."

His stories included elaborate descriptions of the well-behaved world of the Southern gentry in Nashville, Memphis and other cities. Many of his characters struggle to adjust to the end of the lush lifestyles of their childhoods.

His collection, "The Old Forest and Other Stories," was released in 1985 and won a PEN-Faulkner award. "Summons to Memphis" won the \$50,000 Ritz Paris Hemingway literary prize in 1987.

Mr. Taylor lived in Charlottesville,

where he was a professor emeritus of English at the University of Virginia. He also taught at Harvard University for many years.

Richard Krauthamer, 97, an American art historian known for his works on early Christian and Byzantine art, died Tuesday in Rome. The German-born scholar taught at New York University and moved to Rome when he retired after World War II. He was professor emeritus at the Hertziana Library in Rome.

Sydney Denley, 73, Britain's last surviving hangman, who took part in the execution of 25 people before the abolition of the death penalty in 1969, died of a heart attack Tuesday in Mansfield, England.

Kim Jong Il Reaffirms 'Powerful Socialism'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — North Korea's official media on Friday published the political thoughts of the country's new leader, Kim Jong Il, in which he showed no signs of relaxing a commitment to hard-line communism.

The signed statement was his second after nearly four months of silence, and another sign that he is becoming more visibly active in leading the country.

Observers have said North Korea may be gradually establishing Mr. Kim as the official leader following the death of his father, President Kim Il Sung, on July 8.

"Our party is constantly carrying forward the brilliant tradition of benevolent politics established by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung," said the statement, published Tuesday and carried by the Korean Central News Agency on Friday.

Despite the demise of socialism in other countries, the North Korean version will triumph, Mr. Kim said. "Ours is the most advantageous and powerful socialism."

The article was basically a repetition of policies followed by the elder Mr. Kim.

NOZOMU AKIZUKI of Meiji-

kuin University in Tokyo said the statement was proof that Mr. Kim was already head of the Communist state in all but official title.

The 52-year-old Mr. Kim has not yet been appointed to certain key posts, including state president and party general secretary.

Observers said the article indicated Mr. Kim did not plan a relaxation of control such as China's move to a market economy.

Also Friday, North Korea criticized a joint U.S.-South Korean military exercise, saying it violated the spirit of a recently signed agreement with the United States aimed at halting the North's nuclear program.

The North Korean official newspaper Rodong Sinmun said the exercise poses a danger "because it is a war game against the North."

U.S. and South Korean troops have begun the exercise, held annually since 1964 with the theme of rear-area defense. It involves far fewer troops than the annual Team Spirit maneuvers, which were canceled this year after Washington and Pyongyang reached the nuclear accord.

(Reuters, AP)

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NEW YORK FASHION

Thinking Pink Thoughts for '95

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — "Think Pink!" has a special resonance for fashion folk. It comes from the "Funny Face" film of the 1950s, when designers set trends, editors set standards and ladies quaffed champagne in little white gloves.

Has nothing changed 40 years on? The New York shows for summer 1995 are blushing pink. Ralph Lauren had girls in pink satin pants, rose printed dresses, Peter Pan collars — and little white gloves. The first 20 outfits at Bill Blass's show were in marshmallow through sugar candy colors.

"It's such a relief," said Blass back stage. "With all that is going on."

The New York runways have turned from the harsh reality of the movie "Pulp Fiction" to pure fiction. In its escapist way, the season has produced some pretty, wearable, uptown clothes. Blass and Oscar de la Renta both gave upbeat shows Thursday, free of the retro references that bedevil younger designers. Lauren, after a few seasons of time travel, came back to America — all rangy blondes in classic blazers (think pink braiding). It was a convincing show of feminized dressing, but is pink (think dry-cleaning bills) really the image for modern women? Is shiny satin? Are those white gloves?

As an idyllic escape from New York's multi-ethnic mean streets, Lauren's show worked. The dresses were graceful: tailored, striped sheaths with white collars; slips, flaring out from the hips and decorated with dots or bouquets of flowers. To make dresses credible for work, a pastel jacket or cardigan slipped on top, but the jacket, instead of being the pivotal piece in the wardrobe, became an accessory.

Yet the silhouette was still sporty — and not just in the Polo sport range of scuba suits and satin tennis skirts at the show's start. Without inventing anything new, Lauren softened the look, by using pink, powder blue, peach or vanilla and mixing satin pants with fluffy wool jackets or a



Flower-print summer dress from Ralph Lauren.

polo shirt in opalescent sequins. All that, and Frank Sinatra on the sound track. How very reassuring in a confused fashion world.

Blass was not confused. He was in fine form, sending out perky suits with short-sleeved jackets and flared skirts in sugar pinks with gingham checks. Saucy were cashmere bustiers or a whoosh of chiffon at the back of a cocktail dress — an uptown take on Vivienne Westwood's bold bustles.

Blass did not flirt with the dowdy-is-chic knee-length hemline. But then he knows who his customers are: Manhattan socialites like Anne Bass, Pat Buckley and Nan Kempner, who must have felt the show perfectly judged for their wardrobe needs — sleek

pantsuits, a smattering of floral chiffon dresses and all that sugar-pink tailoring.

The excitement at de la Renta's show was the appearance of the actor Mickey Rourke, disheveled in a shirtless suit, claimed by the tabloids to be stalking his ex-wife, the model Carre Otis. It looked as though this whiff of downtown might pollute the runway, as de la Renta sent out his version of streetwalker style: shiny patent-leather coats in lime green, scarlet and (don't you know) pink. But the hard edge soon softened into suits with an embryonic bustle gathered at the back of the short skirts or slim paneled dresses (white collars and cuffs optional).

Cocktails at 8? Here's a pretty little number in lace with bows down the spine — or satin shorts if you fancy yourself as a Las Vegas Keno girl. (Pat Buckley laughed it off stage.) On and long went the show: evening gowns in clouds of chiffon with flower wreaths in the hair; piqué bodices, cashmere bustiers, dresses sliced away at one shoulder or with ballet-length full skirts à la Grace Kelly. Time to go? In floating peignoirs over wispy teddies, the models looked set for bed.

The younger you are as a designer, the further into retro you plunge. Anna Sui did the 1940s — or maybe it was Swinging London's Biba store re-visited — all dark dresses with bunch-of-flowers prints, marabou feather boas, Lurex socks and platform-soled shoes. The sexual charge and clubland clout of Sui's clothes make them seem 1990s, rather than flea-market chic. But for all the merry energy of her show, there seemed less to the crystal-pleated knee-length skirts, the silver-lamé dresses and the see-through chiffon dresses than meets the photographer's eye.

WITH A Hollywood clientele — back home and Cindy Crawford in a corset-seamed dress on the runway, Richard Tyler should have produced a glam slam. But the fit of his curvy laminated suits and S-bend dresses made even the supermodels look like they had weight problems. The over-the-knee hemline is difficult to pull off, and when a belted jacket went over the straight skirt or a dress was fitted with seams like corset stays, the effect was of old movies rerun. But Tyler has a good sense of glamorous fabrics, from gilded alligator print to shimmering satin and sparkling lamé. And his fine workmanship included open-work fagoting effects that let in some fresh, modern air.

Victor Alfaro thought watermelon-pink for his opening slip of a dress and black for his closing passage with sweater, belted with rhinestones, over a pleated skirt. In between came uptown evening looks from shiny satin shorts to pastel cashmere polo shirts to the knee-length dress. They are the trends of the New York season.

ART

Geneva: Contemporary at Last

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

GENEVA — This city of bankers and diplomats may be one of Europe's richest, but persuading it to spend money on the arts has never been easy. That helps explain why it has taken 20 years to establish the new Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art.

The wealthy Swiss and foreigners drawn to this city also see little reason to spend their own money on the arts, which further explains why, when the museum finally opened last month, its home was a modest, turn-of-the-century factory and not some fancy architectural creation.

Fortunately, the museum has found a director who is happy with his lot. "I would not run a museum built by an architect," said Christian Bernard, 38. "In the 1980s, it was terrible how politicians and architects decided the fate of museums in Europe and the United States."

Here, then, the building is not the star, although it is hardly without character. Its concrete floors still carry the marks where machines making precision instruments once stood. And its ample space gives it the mood of a loft museum, ideal for sprawling installations.

For the moment, though, what seems to matter is that it exists. "At the opening, I felt a great sense of collective pride," Bernard said. "I saw people crying, not because they were moved by a piece of art but because, after 20 years of talking, no one believed this would happen."

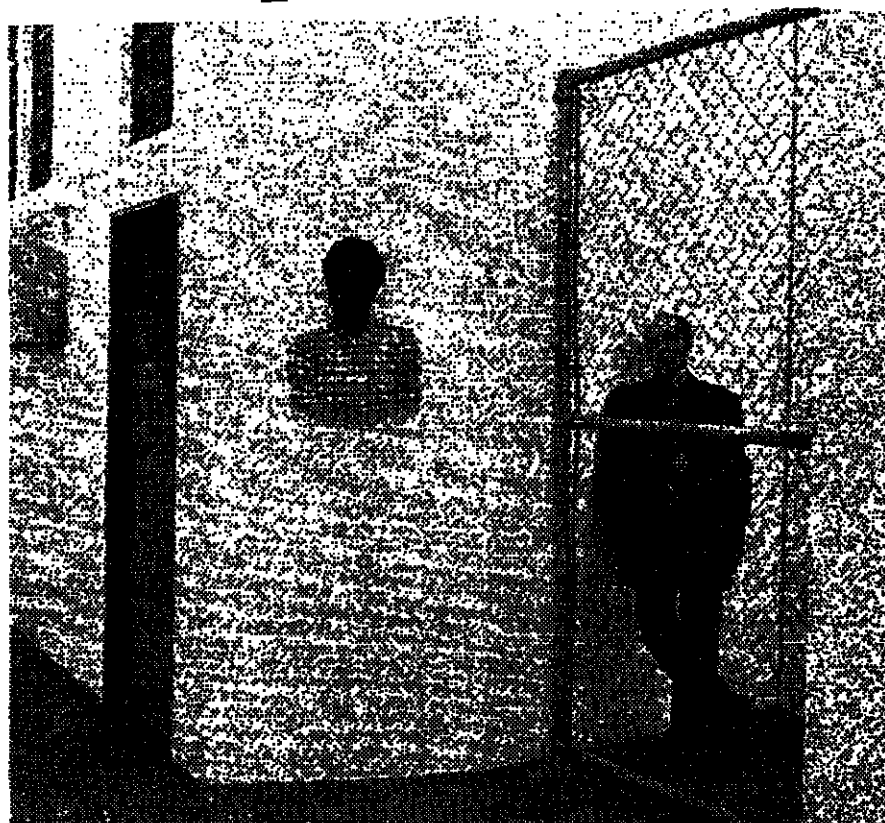
In 1974, a private association was formed to promote the creation of a modern-art museum here and it collected art and received donations. Finally, in 1989, the city bought the factory for \$15 million and eventually found \$2.5 million to convert it into a museum, which is now run by a private foundation.

Because of the original idea of its promoters, the museum still carries the name "modern," but in truth it is dedicated not so much to works from early in this century as to the more recent contemporary art.

"You can't create a modern art museum from scratch today because the pieces are simply not available," explained Renate Cornu, a museum official.

In any event, it is not what interests Bernard, who until recently ran Villa Arson, an art center and school in Nice. He wants to create "a museum of our times," one that reflects the values of today's artists and not necessarily the immediate tastes of today's public.

"We're not here to present the acceptable face of contemporary art," he explained, "but rather what is most important and interesting of the past 30 years. Our choice is not shaped by its possible reception. Reception cannot be easy. It's



Museum director Christian Bernard and John Aherns's "Phao."

the destiny of contemporary art to be far from the mass public."

Even though they are alive and still working, then, the figurative art of, say, Balhaus, Lucian Freud and Antonio López would not find a place in the museum.

"For me, they are prewar artists," Bernard said. "They are very important, but they do not participate in the definition of form in our times." Marcel Duchamp, though, is present as a form of icon.

What the museum director can display, of course, is largely determined by the 1,000 works of art collected by the association over the last two decades. But his choice is increased by temporary exhibitions and loans. "Loans must be for a minimum of 5 years and a majority are for 10 years," Cornu said.

EVEN so, Bernard is picky. "I won't have collectors forcing us to show their works," he said. "We're not making a museum for collectors, but for art and artists. We recently refused an \$800,000 donation from someone who wanted to impose his ideas on us."

As it was laid out for the opening, with 300 pieces on display, the museum intends to present a broad overview of different forms of contemporary art, ranging from Minimalist sculptures and varied installations to video and graffiti art.

The first temporary exhibition is a se-

ries of geometric bronzes called "For . . ." by Tony Smith, now dead, dating back to 1969.

Two of the largest open spaces are also given over to sculptures, white cubes in assorted shapes by Franz West of Austria and black cones and cylinders by the Canadian artist Royden Rabinowitch.

Another space has been named "The Street" and is dominated by an old railroad van transformed into "Open House" by the American sculptor Gordon Matta-Clark.

One of the most unusual installations is a reconstruction of the apartment owned by the French collector Ghislaine Mollet-Vieville, which Bernard decided was an expression of Minimalist and Conceptual art in its own right.

More familiar is George Segal's 1967 all-white installation "Motel Room," which shows a woman curled up on a bed and a man standing over her.

Bernard encourages artists to arrange their own works. Martin Kippenberger, of Germany, has brought many of his objects as if to show off their extraordinary variety of styles.

Swiss artists are best represented by the late Jean Tinguely and Franz Gertsch, while the United States is present through works by, among others, Donald Judd, Sol LeWitt, Sherri Levine, Dennis Oppenheim, Robert Morris and Keith Haring.

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Again Gets Star Billing

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In three and a half minutes, Andy Warhol again catapulted to the top of the art market. At Christie's brilliant auction of contemporary art, Warhol's "Shot Red Marilyn," the famous 1964 silk screen of Marilyn Monroe with a repaired bullet hole over the left eyebrow, fetched \$3.6 million, above Christie's estimate of \$2.5 million to \$3 million. The painting, one of the most famous images in contemporary art, was sold to an unidentified telephone bidder.

This was not just any image of the actress, but the one that fetched a Warhol record of \$4.01 million at Christie's in New York in 1989, at the height of the market. The buyer then, Masao Watanabe, a Tokyo-based collector, was the seller on Wednesday night. And everyone considered the 1994 price, just 10 percent less than its record, a triumph.

Warhol collectors weren't the only happy campers at Christie's. Of the 50 works up for sale, 44 found buyers. The sale totaled \$14.5 million, just below the high estimate of \$14.9 million.

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Wednesday, November 16, 1994

Rooms 5 & 6 at 2:15 p.m. - 18th and 19th Century FURNITURE AND OBJECTS D'ART. Experts: MM. O. Le Fuel and De L'Espée. On view: Tuesday, November 15, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. ADER TAJAN, 37, rue des Mathurins, 75008 PARIS. Tel.: (1) 53 30 30 30 - Fax: (1) 53 30 30 31. In NEW YORK, please contact Kety Markovitch & Co. Inc. 16 East 65th Street, fifth floor, N.Y. 10021. Phone: (212) 737 35 97 / 737 38 15 - Fax: (212) 861 14 34.

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Room 15 at 2 p.m. - FURNITURE AND OBJECTS D'ART. MILLON ROBERT, 19, rue de la Grange Batelière, 75009 PARIS. Tel.: (1) 48 00 99 44 - Fax: (1) 48 00 98 58.

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Room 6 at 2:30 p.m. - VIOLONS. MILLON ROBERT, 19, rue de la Grange Batelière, 75009 PARIS. Tel.: (1) 48 00 99 44 - Fax: (1) 48 00 98 58.

Wednesday, November 23, 1994

Rooms 1 & 7 at 2:30 p.m. - OLD MASTER PAINTINGS, FURNITURE AND OBJECTS D'ART - CARPETS - TAPESTRIES. MILLON ROBERT, 19, rue de la Grange Batelière, 75009 PARIS. Tel.: (1) 48 00 99 44 - Fax: (1) 48 00 98 58.

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Room 3 at 2:30 p.m. - CLOCKS AND WATCHES COLLECTION. MILLON ROBERT, 19, rue de la Grange Batelière, 75009 PARIS. Tel.: (1) 48 00 99 44 - Fax: (1) 48 00 98 58.

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SOURIN MELIKIAN

together the most fantastic body of evidence revealing how far Western culture has moved from the period hailed by historians as the beginning of Modern Times.

The Bible remained essential reading for the literate elite. But it was given a guise that would have outraged readers only decades earlier. Florence, the city where Antiquity was first rediscovered, was the seat of the subversion that spread to the rest of Europe. Few works say as much about the intellectual revolution that was going to shake the Western world to its foundations as the set of volumes commissioned by Prince Manuel of Portugal in 1494, a year before his accession to the throne. The contract was signed on April 23 with the most famous of book painters in Italy, Attavante degli Attavanti. The complex system of fines devised by Manuel's agent, a Florentine merchant, should the illuminator fail to meet his string of deadlines, leaves no doubt that the paintings were seen as the crucial element.

They give the teachings of the ancient Semitic world a thoroughly Roman garb. The frontispiece to volume II represents a Greco-Roman porch. On the wall at the far end, the table of contents is written out in gold capitals on blue ground, in imitation of Roman monumental stelae. The inscription appears above an altar that looks more like some Roman stone sarcophagus with low relief carving. On the long side, a reclining woman is clad in Roman drapes that allow one breast to be seen. There could not be a more incongruous introduction to the Books of Joshua, Judges, Ruth and I-IV Kings that make up the volume.

ANTQUITY had become an obsession. It was the primary source of philosophical thinking, scientific knowledge, and even light-hearted amusement. The writings of Greek philosophers, passed on to the West by the Arab world, where they had survived destruction, were systematically translated into Latin, the international language of communication in Europe from Roman times to the late 16th century. The process was as lengthy as it was costly. It was thanks to Peter Ugelheimer, a rich German entrepreneur who had made his fortune in bookbinding, among other things, that the

funds needed for finishing the translation of Aristotle's "Problemata" were made available to Petrus de Albano.

Ugelheimer commissioned a German in Venice, Johannes Herbot of Seligenstadt, to undertake the printing, which was completed on Feb. 25, 1482. He then had the vellum pages of his copy beautifully illuminated.

In the opening double page, one side carries a full-size miniature. A Renaissance altar stands in an open landscape, with a cryptic motto in Roman capitals at the top "the solution to enigmas considers the sign/the ensign." On the other side, the printed text begins inside a painted frame simulating in trompe l'oeil a border of Renaissance jewels. The entire page in turn stands in a landscape admirably done in a style betraying the influence of Dürer and the Donau Schule.

At the top of the page, the translator is exquisitely portrayed inside the circular frame of the initial letter. At the bottom, in the margin, a white-bearded Muslim of Turco-Iranian appearance stands for Ibn Rusud or Averroës as the great 12th-century Arab commentator of Aristotle is known in the West. In another volume of the same set, Ibn Rusud reappears, reclining on a Turkish rug and balancing an armillary sphere on his knee. This is a reminder that just as Greek philosophy arrived in Europe via the Muslim world so did astronomy, its astrolabes and its armillary spheres.

There were lighter moments, but even for these, the Renaissance man would turn to Antiquity. Plautus, who lived in Rome in the late third to early second century B.C., wrote his "Comedies" drawing on Greek models. To the 15th-century reader, fun was not just words, it lay in a mix of visual sophistication, recherche literary allusions and cartoon-fashion hilarity that has no equivalent in our time.

The title page to the first play in a volume of the "Comedies" executed in the 1460s for Lodovico Gonzaga, marquis of Mantua, is a masterpiece of the genre. Self-deriding humor begins in the margins — covered with intricate tracery in blue on gold, in which roundels are inserted.

In one, Gonzaga's French motto, "Amour vrai ne se change" (True love does not change), is written on a branch curving like a loop on which the dove of love is perched. In another, higher up, a green dragon flaps its batlike wings and frowns with concern as it watches the goings-on in the tableau painted over the text inside the margins. A noblewoman is seen sitting up in a stately bed and raising one hand to calm down her excited female attendants. One of these, leaning against the lower end of the bed, is about to pass out, and another runs out of the room, while a baby Hercules in its cot strangles a dragon with just one hand. All this takes place under the watchful eyes of a Greek philosopher and a turbaned sage, presumably Muslim. The multiple parodies of the terrifying

and of the heroic in the sophisticated garb of exquisite illumination exude a humor that gradually grows on the viewer and becomes irresistibly funny.

A more subtle nuance of humor curiously creeps into theological manuscripts. The ultimate in this line is a miniature found in a volume of Saint Jerome's "Epistles" copied around 1478-1480. The saint, dressed in a cardinal's red robe, is seated under a Renaissance porch, steadying a book on his lap and haranguing solemn-looking dignitaries. Two of those wear black, hooded robes that are rather awe-inspiring.

But the effect is spoiled by the presence of four little boys in the nude, two winged like angels, and the other two looking very human. One of the winged boys stands on the ledge of the pedestal supporting a pillar. He holds a pole with a cardinal's hat at the top hovering over Saint Jerome's head like some parasol. On the other side, the second winged fellow holds up a processional cross, looking placidly amused, while below him a little boy without wings plays a stringed instrument with a holier-than-thou look. On the other side, his mate peers at a glaring lion, rounding it off nicely. In its ultra-refined surround of trompe l'oeil Renaissance jewels, the image is a superlatively refined forerunner of Surrealist fun.

MODERN literature in the Tuscan vernacular was an excuse for a broader kind of playfulness. A volume of Petrarch's poems copied in 1457 provides the Renaissance version of comic-strip fun.

In the "Triumph of Love," a pink-robed Phyllis, bovine and squinting, rides on the back of Aristotle crawling on all fours, having dropped a book. Facing them, Delilah seated in the grass cuts off the hair of the sprawling nude Samson. Behind, the chariot of love drawn by fat horses, is flanked by two standing couples, Caesar dallying with Cleopatra on one side, and Solomon and Sheba on the other. All of this is done with great painterly care emphasizing a spoofiness that is not quite in tune with Petrarch's poetry.

At intervals, the miniature painter would embark on a masterpiece for its own sake. When the poet Antonio Cornazzano had his poem "On the Way of Ruling and Reigning" calligraphed in a presentation copy dedicated to Eleanor of Aragon (1450-1493), an artist, perhaps Cosimo Tura, painted a profile portrait of the duchess seen head and shoulders, under the title. The sad, unsmiling face with the beginnings of a double chin and an uncomely nose, stands out against a solid blue ground. She extends a gloved hand to clutch a wand held down from the top corner right by the divine hand. Here, no trace of humor remains. Government in the land of Machiavelli might be tortuous, but it was in deadly earnest.



Among the manuscripts at the Royal Academy is this page, done in 1483, for a treatise by Aristotle.

Kudos From Asia for Zao Wou-ki

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A time of official consecration has come for the Chinese-born Zao Wou-ki. And especially from Asia, recognition is coming for the artist, who left China for France in 1948 and did not return until 1972.

He was one of five recipients of Japan's 1994 Praemium Imperiale for lifetime achievement in the arts, presented by Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko and sponsored by Fujisanki Communications. And beginning next year, a retrospective of 70 works, ranging from 1935, when Zao was 14, to the present, will travel to Beijing, then to Hong Kong and Kaohsiung, Taiwan. His recent trip to Japan to receive the award brought proposals for the exhibition to go to Kyoto and Osaka.

Zao showed 24 late works in Beijing and in Hangzhou (where he attended the School of Fine Arts as a youth) in 1983, but the forthcoming exhibition is larger and the request made by the Chinese Ministry of Culture that he include early works signifies a new interest in the evolution of a Chinese artist abroad. The early works that will be in the show are those Zao took with him in 1948. The others were destroyed by fire in

1968, during the Cultural Revolution, which also led to his father's death.

Zao is an interesting paradigm for the evolution of Chinese art, having come to France with admiration for French art and having gradually elaborated a form of his own that appears to return to the essence of Chinese art after a long detour. It is unfortunate, in that respect, that his large India-ink washes could not be part of the exhibition, but Zao says they are too fragile to make such a long journey.

Zao feels Chinese art ceased being creative three centuries ago; after that it degenerated into the application of stock solutions. But that problem was compounded by the training given aspiring Chinese artists by third-rate Soviet painters who ran the art schools at one time.

Zao saw the consequences of this when in 1983 he returned to his first art school in Hangzhou for a one-month session with young painters. The day he walked into the class, a model was sitting on a podium under a naked bulb and the painters were all studiously mixing three stock shades of flesh color on their palette.

When Zao suggested they look at the model first, to determine what other colors might appear on her skin, through reflection or otherwise, they were surprised — but willing to give it a try.

"Today," Zao said, "a good number of Chinese artists are traveling to the United States or to France, and the things they discover there are leaving them completely confused. They have seen so little art from outside China, until now. It takes time to acquire a proper understanding of such matters."

Zao's work quickly became successful in Europe, where he is now represented by such galleries as Jan Krugier in Geneva and Thessa Herold in Paris. He began exhibiting in the United States in the '60s. "When I was young," he recalled, "I did des petits trucs — little things. I only began painting large works in 1964, when my dealer, Sam Kootz, encouraged me to do so. Big paintings, he told me, were in demand there."

HIS work is also in demand in Japan, and his friend I. M. Pei has had him do a number of large paintings for some of his buildings in Hong Kong.

Zao's work was first influenced by Paul Klee, but gradually turned to a form of lyrical abstraction, which is his mark today. He has applied Western aesthetic principles without renouncing his Oriental sensibility.

He is upset when people see landscapes in his work, but concedes that it is sometimes justified. His own concern has been to render something more palpable than landscape: wind, the void, or light.

BOOKS

ALBION'S STORY

By Kate Grenville. 375 pages.
\$21.95. Harcourt Brace.

Reviewed by Carolyn See

SOME years ago Kate Grenville published "Lillian's Story," a true tale of a (somewhat) madwoman who roamed the streets of Sydney, slept in parks and in trees, and spouted erudition for a little money. Lillian had been abused in her youth by a late-Victorian father, seen from her point of view, he remained as incomprehensible as he was odious. Now Grenville has written the fictional biography of that monstrous father. Grenville is brave; she has knocked on Evil's door, but Evil hasn't been terribly cooperative.

This story is told in the first person by Albion Gridley Singer. He was born, he tells us, in Sydney in 1875, the younger brother in a not very happy family. His older sister, Kristabel, is all tomboy ways — and she wants to get out and play, climb trees, go to school. But she can't. Albion, on the other hand, timid and shy, prefers the fragrant, loving company of his mother, who coosets him and stuffs him with sweet buns. In school, Albion is wretch-

ed. He's soft and sorrowful and possessed of a horrid self-consciousness that, in a later day, might recall Richard Nixon greeting the astronauts. He tries desperately to become a hail fellow well met, but he's a joke, he can't tell one; he's ill at ease in his own body. He wants to be home with his mom. He falls in love with a professor but can't consummate that relationship.

Albion hangs out with a low schoolyard scoundrel who fills him with the sexual horror stories of the day. Women can't get enough, they always want it. There may be teeth concealed in that mysterious cavity. That's certainly not what Albion longs for, but it's the only game in town. He learns his sexual ways from vulgar whores. His father dies, and Albion finds himself a man about town, successful but fiendishly unhappy.

What can he do but lay his unhappiness on others? He marries a nice girl, Norah, and systematically robs her of all self-respect. He belittles her every effort, he can't stand her, and he's gotten their marriage off to an auspicious start by a hideous wedding night rape. It's an article of faith with him that women are wanton, unspeakable and "flew" (a word used

repeatedly in the novel) and that when they say "no" they mean "yes." Attracted and repelled, he patronizes whores, deflowers his housemaid and countless of his shop girls. He apes his father and goes him several times better.

Then nature plays some mean tricks on him. His wife gives him a boy and a girl, but the boy is sickly, sorrowful and timid, totally incapable of turning into the Automatic-Monster-Man that Albion has so laboriously become. His girl, Lillian, on the other hand, totally repels him, since she's equipped with female anatomical paraphernalia and by the age of 1, using a few well-placed baby kicks, is capable of giving him an erection. This can't be his fault, of course; it must be that Lillian is growing up wanton and "flew."

Parts of this story sound eerily familiar, especially material about every "no" that comes from a woman's mouth mean-

ing "yes." But can we really know what makes a rapist or a person who commits incest? As the saying goes, those who know aren't talking and those who talk don't (really) know.

Carolyn See reviews books regularly for The Washington Post.

HUNDERTWASSER



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Sources: * VIVA Surveys '92/'93. * Reader Survey '94.

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Two Faces of Indonesia

Indonesia's rulers see next week's Asia-Pacific economic summit meeting as a terrific opportunity to improve an international image stained by repression in East Timor and other serious human rights abuses.

How much more flattering to display a statesman-like President Suharto playing host to his counterparts from the United States, China, Japan and a dozen other countries and touting the opportunities of the world's fourth-most-populous nation and one of its most vibrant economies.

Both images of Indonesia are true. But its crude effort to shove all human rights problems out of camera range only highlights the repressive character of the regime. The effort, called Operation Cleansing, began last spring under the guise of a drive against street crime. Since then it has been broadened to target "economically and politically motivated criminals" like academics, journalists, independent labor organizers and human rights activists, halting in its tracks the limited liberalization President Suharto proclaimed several years ago.

Three leading news magazines were shut down in June. Muchtar Pakpahan,

leader of Indonesia's largest independent labor union, is currently being tried on a patently political charge.

George Aditjondro, a leading academic, was interrogated two weeks ago on criminal charges of "insulting a government body or authority" for remarks he made at an academic seminar in August.

President Bill Clinton has proclaimed human rights a theme of his foreign policy, and U.S. law mandates a link between basic worker rights and the special trade privileges Indonesia currently enjoys.

Yet the administration has sent mixed signals about whether it will raise human rights issues during Mr. Clinton's one-on-one meeting with Suharto or at working sessions of the Asia-Pacific meeting.

If Washington fails to do so, it will reinforce the impression created by the president's retreats on human rights in China and Commerce Secretary Ron Brown's aggressive promotion of business profits at the expense of other values. It will also encourage other countries with serious human rights problems to do as Indonesia does and simply sweep its critics off the streets.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

CIA: Disastrous Failings

The CIA's own investigation of the Ames case has been superseded by an outsider's more probing critique authored by the Senate intelligence committee. The new results are stunning. They confirm and substantially add to the old.

Only now does it become clear what were the true dimensions of Aldrich Ames's treachery. His selling of American secrets allowed the Soviet KGB quickly to strangle operations that American intelligence was conducting at the heart of the Cold War. A hundred or more American and allied operations were compromised. Ten or more Soviets working for the Americans were executed. It was a security breach of unprecedented and disastrous proportions. The report suggests, one wiping out the CIA's principal Cold War reason for being.

Again and more humbly, the CIA stands revealed as the gang that couldn't counterparty straight. The lapses fall just short of letting the fellow who brings in the Domino pizzas smuggle out secret documents in his carrying case. "Members of the club" — the club of secret operators — were simply excused from security scrutiny despite gross known personal and professional failings.

The Senate report, approved by a unanimous committee, is deeply critical

of the earlier report from R. James Woolsey, director of central intelligence. He issued a slap on the wrist of some, but far from all, of those responsible for the nine-year delay in nabbing Mr. Ames. In a necessary turn, the report goes beyond the blaming of a faceless "system" and "culture" and, elevating accountability to command level, names four former directors: William Casey, Robert Gates, William Webster and Richard Kerr.

Get serious about security and counterintelligence, says the Senate intelligence committee, raise their priority and effectiveness. Surely this can be done without unduly crimping the privacy and dignity that professionals in this field, as in others, are due.

Something else needs to be considered, too. It is not enough to build a system that will protect against a highly structured adversary like the old Soviet Union. With the end of the Cold War, there are wholly different demands. Fluid circumstances create new intelligence requirements and new counterintelligence requirements alike. These must be considered in a package as American intelligence, through its own devices and through the work of a congressionally authorized presidential commission, prepares for the new day.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Justice Is Served in Florida

A Florida jury recommended a death sentence on Thursday for Paul Hill, the Florida abortion opponent who killed both a doctor and his unarmed security escort at a Pensacola clinic last summer. Mr. Hill, who had earlier been convicted on federal charges in connection with the same event, represented himself in court and made no argument in his defense. The short trial led to an understandingly fast verdict. The jurors took only 20 minutes Wednesday to find him guilty on two counts of first-degree murder.

Mr. Hill is not the first zealot whose opposition to abortion has led to violence, and, sadly, he may not be the last. But fast and forceful action on the part of prosecutors in his case should persuade others that their personal fervor for the cause will not excuse them from the consequences of their crimes.

Mr. Hill made no effort to hide his terrible intentions. He spent months speaking and picketing, trying to defend the proposition that doctors who performed abortions ought to be killed. On the day of the murders, he arrived at the clinic armed and eager to carry out his plan, and he did so in plain view of witnesses. He sees himself as a martyr determined that even if he is executed,

"righteousness will prevail." That is familiar talk heard from suicide bombers and political assassins in trouble spots all over the world. They assume their acts will inspire admiration and even imitation, but they deserve only contempt. Their violence is not only a crime against society and the individuals who are their victims, it is a betrayal of those who share their underlying convictions but abhor and condemn the idea that persuasion comes out of the barrel of a gun.

A word about the penalty recommended by the jury: It is not the final word. Judge Frank Bell, who presided at the trial, will decide whether to send Mr. Hill to the electric chair or to prison for the rest of his life. In spite of the terrible facts of this crime, we hope he does not continue the killing by accepting the jury's advice. Abortion rights leaders representing the National Organization for Women and the Feminist Majority, who spoke in Pensacola on Thursday, applauded the jury's verdict but argued against its recommended penalty. The objective, they said, is not to put one more person to death but to continue the government's efforts to bring criminals to justice. That's the right course.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

The Threat of Corruption

In Europe, political corruption stains one country after another, showing that even the most solid democracies have a dark side. The Italian stain is surely the most vast, but in Greece, Spain, France and Germany, scandals have multiplied. The same goes for Britain.

In no other country has corruption of such amplitude been revealed as in Italy, where at the end of 1993, 2,500 people were being investigated, including tens of ministers and former prime ministers, 200 members of Parliament and scores of businessmen. In no other country has corruption involved an entire society, destroyed

its traditional parties and compromised entire governments. In no other country has there been more of a lack of political watchfulness than in Italy.

Everywhere the problem of the state in pluralist societies founded on democracy and the market economy needs to be resolved. As the state breaks away from the economy, privatizing it more and more, the financial and economic world latches on ever tighter to the state, attempting to "privatize" it. If the role of the state is not redefined — if the political ethic is not reconstructed — then the incestuous relationship between public and private will endanger democracy.

—La Repubblica (Rome)

Time for Straight Thinking on Cuba

WASHINGTON — All along, the American problem in dealing with Cuba has been when to convert pressure into negotiation — when and for what to yield up the embargo?

Successive administrations have favored the latter approach. Earlier they did so under a banner of containing a real global Communist threat. Since the Cold War lapsed, they have done so in the name of promoting democracy.

Does not the passing of the strategic danger make it silly for Washington to talk with, say, China and North Korea — also Communist states, and demonstrably more brutal than Cuba — but not with Havana? The Clinton administration finds the inconsistency supportable because democracy in Cuba is not only a desirable but a reasonably plausible goal.

A sort of inner message is being conveyed to countries that reject the embargo: as a recent UN vote demonstrated, that means every country in the world except Israel. You may be too left-leaning or too indifferent to principle to rescue Cuba, the message goes, but we are not. American isolation on this issue is shouldered stoically as a great power's lonely burden.

There is an arrogance here, an echo of the historical American

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

view — imperialism, it is called — that little Cuba is America's to shape in its image. But this does not trouble me so much. No one need apologize for wanting to see democracy prevail in Cuba and for not wanting to throw a lifeline to Fidel Castro or to the part of the Cuban revolution that equates with political repression.

Still, I am not among those who are ready to compel the mass of Cubans to pay any price to bring about a political transition, least of all a transition that may be already on its way.

"Pay any price": The embargo-tightening 1992 legislation with which Washington greeted the breaking of Havana's strategic link with Moscow cut off most residual American food and medical supplies. It adds palpable misery to the deprivation already ensured by the practice of socialism.

As a candidate, Bill Clinton whooped this shameful law along, and as a president he has tightened it further. Has the prominent family and child advocate, Hillary Rodham Clinton, had occasion to query him about the health effects of this display of toughness?

How is the embargo supposed to work to bring Cubans democracy? American strategists say the idea is to keep the pressure on, bring the people into the streets or invite a coup — the

suggestion is that the action will be surgical. Fidel Castro says the Americans intend to promote discontent, divide the population and cause conflict, even a blood-bath. Is he so wrong?

Officials stating the American position unfailingly underline their favor for a "peaceful" transition. But the policy has a strong possibility of producing not a negotiated "soft" landing but a violent "hard" one. How many deaths do we think is a tolerable price for Cubans to pay for a U.S. strategy whose implications for human life, let alone political change, are poorly conveyed by the bland term "embargo"?

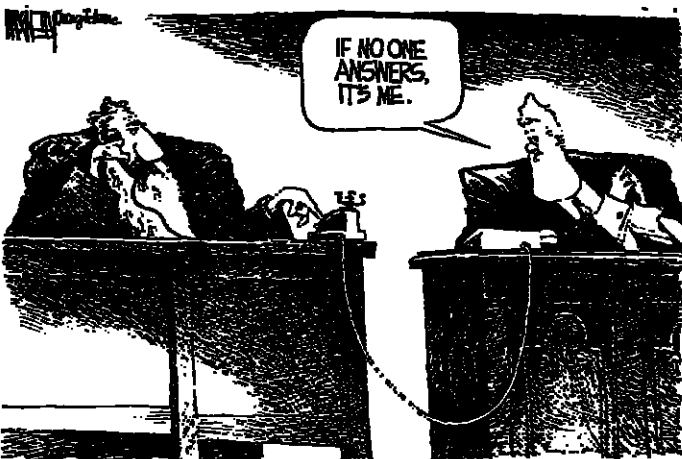
So is a soft landing possible? If it is, it requires negotiation. But negotiation runs up against the Cuban position that a discussion of internal change is out of bounds and the U.S. position that Cuban internal change is not only legitimate but an essential first step for which the United States will then reciprocate.

The Cuban position is proud, defiant, fake, unrealistic and unsustainable. Internal change is already proceeding. What mismanagement and the embargo have left of the economy has been dollarized and opened to foreign investment — the sort of changes that, when made in China, send the administration into rapture. Russia's new decision to halt oil deliveries, because Cuba can no longer produce the sugar to swap for them, ruthlessly softens the whole Cuban bargaining position. There has never been a better time for the United States to sit down and talk.

The American position — that Cuba must democratize first — is clear, high-minded, propagandistic and frivolous. The embargo, which is, of course, an act of war, must go on the table at the outset.

Not content simply to refuse to reciprocate Cuban changes, the Clinton administration actually tightens the squeeze as Cuba makes them, curtailing remittances and charter flights. This is a dishonest and unworthy position. A president serious about foreign policy would think it through straight.

The Washington Post



Politics, Like It or Not, Requires Human Involvement

By Flora Lewis

ABOARD THE DAPHNE, in the Mediterranean — Politicians in practically all industrial democracies are in trouble. People dislike and disdain them, as though they were a special, inferior breed with less than the minimum of virtues possessed by ordinary mortals.

Yet, there is widespread satisfaction that the idea of democratic government is making such headway in the world. Less than a generation ago, eminent commentators were pointing out that only a relative minority of countries could claim anything approaching democracy. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, now a U.S. senator, wrote of it as a "luxury" that few could expect to afford.

Obviously, democracy requires decisions to be made through the political process, not by force and terror. And the political process requires politicians — people who seek leadership positions by persuading fellow citizens to invest confidence in them and who accept responsibility for public affairs. If we have politicians, who should be doing this?

Traveling with a group of Americans and Canadians who are curious about the world shows that their attitudes are little different from those of Europeans on the issue. They don't like the people they have put in charge, although it is not at all clear whether they don't like the fact of someone taking charge or that they want change taken more decisively.

It is a palpable reality that Americans are angry with President Bill Clinton and with Congress. But why? Conventional political wisdom holds that the state of the economy is the dominant factor in elections. "It's the economy, stupid" was the theme of Bill Clinton's campaign in 1992, and the results seemed to verify the insight. Now the economy has greatly improved, and dissatisfaction has increased at

least as much. "It's not Clinton's doing, no credit to him," people say.

"He didn't keep his promises," a retired businessman complained. I asked him which promises he wanted kept. "None of them, they're terrible ideas. And he's no good on foreign policy."

Granted, Somalia ended badly. Haiti looked bad but it seems to be working out better than anyone expected. Bosnia is everybody's disaster. But in terms of U.S. global interests, these are marginal problems.

Where national interests are truly engaged — a prudent policy toward Russia, maintaining good relations with Europe and Japan, keeping NATO sturdy despite the dramatic change in its situation, promoting trade through ground-breaking agreements — things are going fairly well.

The businessman agreed, but he said that wasn't the point. "It's the perception," he said. "It feels bad. Besides, I don't like Hillary. She's not a lady, which a First Lady should be."

The conversation was typical of many, in many places. It boiled down to a conviction, not a reason. "Politics is a dirty business."

In the free market, the role of money is the acknowledged trace of the "invisible hand" which measures the sum of individual preferences and ingenuity. But the role of money in politics is resented everywhere, and that is rational because there is an essential contradiction between the democratic principles of equality — one man, one vote — and the market principle of acquisition.

Laws differ from country to country about transparency and supervision of how politics are financed, what use of money to obtain

influence is considered a normal attempt to promote self-interest and what is considered corrupt. But the complexity of representative government in modern societies produces bills that somebody has to pay. Adequately honorable systems for dealing with the need have yet to be devised.

Nowhere else have the amounts reached the astronomical totals spent in the United States. This is partly due to size, but even more to the cost of communications. Most democratic countries don't allow paid political advertising on television. Free time is apportioned, and it is always to be used in minimum blocks of at least several minutes.

The 15- to 30-second spot, which cannot permit more than sloganeering and is highly conducive to invidious "negative" ads, is perniciously unique to America. It should be banned. No doubt it adds to Americans' revulsion for politicians.

But the trend is general, often accompanied by a sharp decline in voter participation, particularly among young voters. This is worrisome for the democratic system.

There needs to be some reconsideration of what is expected from politicians, just how much better they are supposed to behave than others in our permissive societies, how much we wish and encourage them to flatter us and lie to us.

If we want truth and courage from them, we must respond to it. There can't be politics untouched by human hands. It is the beauty of democracy that politicians are likely to do what their electorates want, wise or foolish.

In our current mood, we should admire the bravery of those who are willing to expose themselves to such automatic opprobrium for the pleasure of taking responsibility.

© Flora Lewis

The Christian Right: A Scary Brand of Conservatism

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — If you liked the 1992 Republican National Convention, with its bashing of the un-Christian and the un-straight, you'll love the 1996 convention. Assuming, that is, that the party wins as big as it expects in the elections Tuesday.

Last time we had Pat Robertson and Pat Buchanan. We had the Republican chairman, Rich Bond, warning that if Bill Clinton was elected, Jane Fonda would be sleeping in the White House "as guest of honor at a state dinner for Fidel Castro."

Next time the powerful new committee chairman in a Republican-controlled Senate will surely be featured. Among them will be Jesse Helms, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Alfonse D'Amato, chairman of Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs. The speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich, will be on the platform, expanding on his theme that Democrats are "the enemy of normal Americans." But the star will be the charismatic new senator from Virginia, Oliver North.

Pat Robertson will be back, too. His Christian Coalition will have been the single most significant factor in the choice of Republican candidates in 1994 and in the election of many. As a notable example, it made Mr. North the Republican nominee over the objection of many party regulars. Envisioning the 1996 conven-

tion after victory in 1994 makes one understand what has happened to the Republican Party. Across the country, in state after state, it has moved sharply to the right: to a conservatism of a kind distinct from the mainstream political right in Britain, France or any other developed country.

It is not Ronald Reagan's conservatism, whose central theme was lower taxes and the free market. Mr. Reagan talked about the so-called social issues — abortion, prayer, the family — but in office did little about them.

For the new forces in the party, they ARE the issues. No one knows exactly what legislation they would pass. But the kind of society they want is quite clear: a more Christian and more pious America, with women's right to choose eliminated and their struggle for economic and political equality turned back.

Many who have nothing to do with the Christian right are distressed by aspects of American society today: the romanticizing of violence and vulgarity, the rise of illegitimacy, the decay of responsibility. Those are fundamental challenges to a decent society.

Because those problems exist, and the Christian right focuses on them, I think a lot of people have paid too little attention to the real nature of its political gospel.

Pat Robertson himself comes on these days as an unflattering figure, but that is only because his real views are not generally known. Michael Lind of Harper's Magazine, writing last month in The Washington Post, has brought them to wider attention.

In his 1991 book "The New World Order," Mr. Robertson said a secret cabal of international bankers, Freemasons and occultists had brought about the French Revolution, the Russian Revolution, and the Federal Reserve. Jewish bankers were especially active.

Mr. Robertson asserted that Jewish bankers on Wall Street, trying to create a "new world order," supported the Bolshevik government after the revolution. Noting a report that Jews had been admitted to the Masonic order in Frankfurt for the first time, it said that, if so, "we have discovered the link between the occult and the world of high finance."

A Robertson spokesman wrote to The Post saying that he supports Israel, which is true, and that the quotations were taken "out of context."

Well, here is another one found by Mr. Lind: "It is my belief that John Wilkes Booth, the man who assassinated Lincoln, was in the employ of the European bankers."

That a person who would put those views in a book is a major

The Poles Are Moving Closer to the Center

By William Pfaff

KRAKOW, Poland — Stalin once said to the Finns, when demanding territorial concessions for Russia's security, "I am not responsible for geography." If the people and leaders of Poland were responsible for geography they would certainly have moved themselves elsewhere long ago.

Indeed, they have moved. The Poland of today is some 150 miles (240 kilometers) west of the Poland of 1940, thanks (if that is the word) to the frontier changes and population transfers that followed World War II.

Geographically, the country today is at the center of the European continent, but politically it remains at the edge, bordering insecure Ukraine and Belarus, as well as Lithuania. The Polish desire to put Poland at the center of political Europe was recently expressed by its foreign minister (and possible presidential candidate) Andrzej Olechowski, who said that he wants Poland "effectively" at the center of the European Union and intimately involved in drafting the terms of what the Union is to become.

The plan for Poland's and the other East European countries' entry into that Union is finally emerging in Brussels. A meeting of foreign ministers of the European Union's present and prospective members agreed Monday on political and financial aid to bring about what eventually is supposed to be a "Europe" of 22 members, instead of 12.

The Poles, rather to their own surprise, and despite high inflation (35.3 percent in 1993), are the strongest of the East European candidates, with an extremely rapid growth rate — currently 4.5 percent — and the greatest success in exporting to Western Europe. Exports overall were up 23 percent in the first nine months of this year and industrial output was up 13 percent.

The Poles' current difficulties are political, with persistently mischievous maneuvering by President Lech Walesa, already concerned by re-election a year from now, in November 1995. He

has meddled to inspire a faction in the military command to support him and has interfered in the allocation of television licenses to the same purpose.

Poland's constitution still is a provisional one, and Mr. Walesa wants it replaced with a strong presidential system. He said in a recent broadcast to the nation that a "presidential regime" is the only answer to the country's problems, and he attacks the present government — an alliance of two parties that emerged from the

The foreign minister wants Poland 'effectively' at the center of the European Union.

Communist Party — for having slowed economic reform.

A French university specialist in Polish affairs, Georges Mink, says that even though Mr. Walesa currently is very unpopular in the polls, he "is told by his entourage that he is a new Pilsudski with a mission to save Poland" (General Jozef Pilsudski was an important figure in Poland's independence struggle and virtual dictator of the country from 1926 to his death in 1935.)

What is Lech Walesa to save Poland from? The present government seems competent; the economy is doing well. Privatizations have been slowed, but slowed reform is a phenomenon of nearly all of the ex-Communist countries.

Mr. Walesa's former ally and counselor Bronislaw Geremek recently told him: "You pose a threat to constitutional order and democracy in Poland." The single-mindedness and courage that served Mr. Walesa so well in opposition, in the Solidarity movement, are proving a disservice today, in an office beyond his real competence, and he risks tarnishing the record of his achievements during the 1980s as Solidarity's leader.

The government represents another general phenomenon in the ex-Communist countries, a return to power by former Communists. There is no great surprise in this since ambitious and politically capable people joined the party in the past to have power, and the same people still want power. Few if any of them would dream today of reinstating communism.

The dissidents of the Communist period, who took power after the Soviet collapse, have been forced to yield in part because they lacked the ruthlessness of the political professionals. They might be said to have proven too good for politics, which is a judgment on politics, not them. They also made some serious mistakes, including President Walesa's decision last year to call an early parliamentary election, which elected his opponents.

The prime minister named after that election, Waldemar Pawlak, head of the Polish Peasant Party, has proven as stubborn as Mr. Walesa and more skillful in office. He is young, 35, a person with whom ordinary people seem to identify. He has been called the revenge of the Poland of farms and villages against the city intellectuals. He has outmaneuvered the other ex-Communist leader, Alexander Kwasniewski, who was supposed to have become the strong man of the new government.

Mr. Pawlak has been naming his own friends and clients to government posts across the country and has blocked an attempt to decentralize power. He acts as if he intends to stay in control for a long time. His major rivals include his young foreign minister, Mr. Olechowski — a Walesa appointment.

But a year remains in which all of this may sort itself out. The most striking thing about Poland today is the physical change, evident here in Krakow since the mid-1980s, when it was a grim and polluted city, and in Warsaw, never — since the war — a handsome city, but now dynamic and well-kept. Poland in this respect has "returned" to Europe. Spiritually, of course, it had never left.

International Herald Tribune
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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: The Dreyfus Case

PARIS — Whatever may be the ultimate issue of the charge against Captain Dreyfus for selling copies of important documents to an officer in the Italian army, at present nothing seems to be absolutely established. Such good judges as M. Edmond Magnier, the editor of the *Evening*, think that the public should withhold their verdict until the allegations are proved. At present M. Magnier thinks the evidence in support of the charge is very slight.

1919: Express Crashes

PARIS — A terrible accident happened at ten o'clock on Monday night (Nov. 3) to the Simphon-Orient express which was run into and wrecked by the Geneva express, over twenty passengers being killed and 100 injured. The

Orient express found the block signal against it and stopped at Villeperrot, a village near Sens. While the express stood there with its whistle sounding the signals to be opened, the Geneva train, which had left Paris ten minutes later, dashed into it at nearly sixty miles an hour.

1944: Russian Advance

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Russian tanks yesterday (Nov. 4) crashed into Sorokas, only a mile outside Budapest, and then were hurled back in an armored battle. The Budapest radio announced late last night in a broadcast describing the Axis situation as critical. Fifty miles southeast of Budapest other Soviet troops toppled the Tisza River stronghold of Szolnok in a wheeling movement that sent Red Army units charging across the Budapest-Szolnok trunk railway.

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He was with a high-level Chinese delegation attending a bilateral trade conference, the first in the United States involving the two countries since Washington renewed China's preferential trading status in May.

Mr. Brown said the jet orders would support more than 4,600 aerospace jobs. Democrats hope the announcement will bolster their chances in California in elections on Tuesday.

(Reuters I.A.T. AFP)

Nissan used an exchange rate of 100 yen to the dollar to calculate its first-half earnings and its full-year projections.

Under the planned agreement IBM, Motorola and Apple would all contribute technology toward the new standard, but Apple engineers would do the final design work. Both Canon Inc. and Toshiba Corp. have said they planned to build computers based on the Power PC chip.

Head Office: 96-98, rue du Rhône • 1204 GENÈVE

MARKET DIARY

Interest-Rate Jitters
Send Stocks Lower

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The stock market fell Friday as concern about rising interest rates replaced optimism about corporate profits.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 38.36 points at 3,807.52, having been pulled down more than 20 points in the last hour.

U.S. Stocks

Losing issues outnumbered advancing ones by a 15-to-7 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond dropped 19 3/32 points, to 92 1/32, taking the yield up to 8.16 percent from 8.10 percent — the highest level since August 1991.

The catalyst for the bond drop came from the Labor Department's report that U.S. unemployment had edged down to 5.8 percent in October from 5.9 percent in September. Hourly wages posted the biggest increase in 11 years.

Bond investors saw signs in the report that inflation could accelerate and dumped their holdings. The resulting higher interest rates pulled down the stock market because higher

rates can cut into corporate profit.

"All year long, there has been this monumental tug of war between excellent earnings reports and the fear that interest rates are going higher," said Bill Spears, chairman of Spears Benzak Salomon & Farrell.

Teléfonos de México's American depositary receipts were the most actively traded Big Board issue, rising 1 1/4 to 56 after a buy recommendation from Kidder, Peabody.

General Motors rose 1/4 to 39 1/2 after reporting strong car and truck sales for October. Biogen fell 2 1/4 to 38 in active over-the-counter trading after a series of shareholder lawsuits alleging securities law violations concerning its decision to drop tests on a new drug.

Another drug company, Chiron, dropped 3 1/4 to 59 after posting lower full-year earnings than analysts expected and reporting disappointing demand for its multiple sclerosis drug, Betaseron.

Megatec fell 3 1/4 to 9 1/4 after the manufacturer of electrical equipment said it might report a loss for its financial first quarter.

(A.P. Bloomberg)

Dollar Slips as the Fed
Stays on the Sidelines

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar moved lower Friday, as a moderate U.S. report on employment was offset by the absence of Federal Reserve Board intervention to support the dollar and weakness in U.S. Treasuries.

The dollar rose to a three-week high of 1.5266 Deutsche

marks after the Labor Department said the U.S. economy had added 194,000 jobs in October.

The number was smaller than had been expected, easing concern about inflation. But the dollar gave up those gains after the Fed failed to intervene in dollar rescue for a third day.

"Everyone was expecting the Fed to come in," said Vicki Schmeizer Alcala, vice president for currency sales at West-deutsche Landesbank Girozentrale in New York.

Markets remained edgy after Thursday's tense session. Despite the general sense that the

Fed does not intervene unless markets are disorderly, Jim Phoenix, a corporate trader with Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce in New York, noted that the dollar was trading Friday below the levels at which the Fed intervened Thursday.

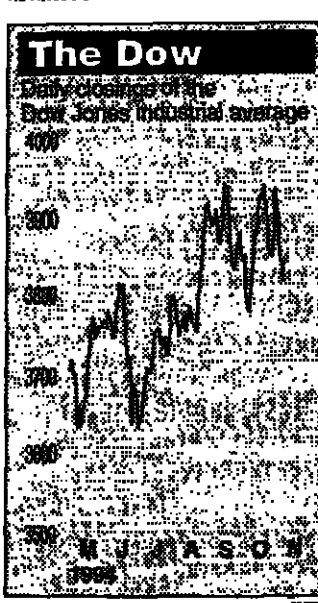
The dollar was lower against most other major currencies except the pound. It fell to 1.5140 DM, from 1.5187 DM on Thursday; to 97.45 Swiss francs, from 97.74 Swiss francs, from 1.2680, and 5.1915 French francs, from 5.2075. The pound fell to \$1.6160 from \$1.6175.

"I think people are very wary of being short of dollars," Peter Wood, dealer at Bank of Boston in London, said.

Bundesbank President Hans Tietmeyer's remark that he would like to see a stronger dollar also helped the currency.

But Margaret Kudauskas, a Technical Data analyst, said a decline in the price of U.S. Treasury bonds was weakening the dollar.

(Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters, Knight-Ridder)



NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Telcel	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	+1 1/4
Amgen	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	+1 1/4
Amgen	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	+1 1/4
Amgen	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	+1 1/4
Amgen	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	+1 1/4

NASDAQ Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	+1 1/4
Amgen	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	+1 1/4
Amgen	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	+1 1/4
Amgen	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	+1 1/4
Amgen	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	+1 1/4

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	+1 1/4
Amgen	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	+1 1/4
Amgen	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	+1 1/4
Amgen	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	+1 1/4
Amgen	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	+1 1/4

Market Sales

NYSE	NASDAQ	AMEX
1,234,567	876,543	321,098
1,234,567	876,543	321,098
1,234,567	876,543	321,098

Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dow Jones	3815.50	3807.52	3807.52	-38.36
S&P 500	1150.00	1145.00	1145.00	-5.00
NASDAQ	2500.00	2480.00	2480.00	-20.00

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
S&P 500	1150.00	1145.00	1145.00	-5.00
S&P 400	1000.00	995.00	995.00	-5.00
S&P 600	800.00	795.00	795.00	-5.00

NYSE Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE Composite	2500.00	2480.00	2480.00	-20.00
NYSE Industrial	1500.00	1480.00	1480.00	-20.00
NYSE Financial	1000.00	980.00	980.00	-20.00

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NASDAQ Composite	2500.00	2480.00	2480.00	-20.00
NASDAQ Industrial	1500.00	1480.00	1480.00	-20.00
NASDAQ Financial	1000.00	980.00	980.00	-20.00

AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX Composite	500.00	490.00	490.00	-10.00
AMEX Industrial	300.00	290.00	290.00	-10.00
AMEX Financial	200.00	190.00	190.00	-10.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dow Jones Bond	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Dow Jones Govt	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Dow Jones Corp	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50

NASDAQ Diary

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NASDAQ Composite	2500.00	2480.00	2480.00	-20.00
NASDAQ Industrial	1500.00	1480.00	1480.00	-20.00
NASDAQ Financial	1000.00	980.00	980.00	-20.00

AMEX Diary

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX Composite	500.00	490.00	490.00	-10.00
AMEX Industrial	300.00	290.00	290.00	-10.00
AMEX Financial	200.00	190.00	190.00	-10.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Crude Oil	25.00	24.50	24.50	-0.50
Natural Gas	1.00	0.95	0.95	-0.05
Gold	350.00	345.00	345.00	-5.00

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Metals

Commodity	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Gold	350.00	345.00	345.00	-5.00
Silver	15.00	14.50	14.50	-0.50
Copper	1.50	1.45	1.45	-0.05

3-MONTH EURO (LFF)

Commodity	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3-Mon Euro	1.50	1.45	1.45	-0.05
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3-Mon Euro	1.50	1.45	1.45	-0.05

U.S. FUTURES

Grains

Commodity	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Wheat	1.50	1.45	1.45	-0.05
Corn	1.00	0.95	0.95	-0.05
Soybeans	0.50	0.45	0.45	-0.05

Metals

Commodity	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Gold	350.00	345.00	345.00	-5.00
Silver	15.00	14.50	14.50	-0.50
Copper	1.50	1.45	1.45	-0.05

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1USGA	M	.84	11-13	11	
Show Ind VtoshA	B	.875	11-30	12	
Show Ind VtoshB	B	.862	11-30	12	
Sysco Corp	Q	.11	1-27	2	
Westcoast Energy	W	.23	12-4	12	
REDUCED					
Petrium Master Inco	MA	.8575	11-21	12	
Petrium Master Inferm	MA	.852	11-21	12	
Petrium Premier Inco	MA	.855	11-21	12	
INITIAL					

Bowater Plans Sales In Australia

McGraw-Hill Education
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK STATE AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

NYSE

Friday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

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[The page contains dense handwritten text in Devanagari script, which is mostly illegible due to blurring and low resolution.]

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are written in a stylized, cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed script. The list is organized into two columns, with names on the left and addresses on the right.

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Middle diposa

[The page contains dense handwritten text in Devanagari script, which is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low resolution.]

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in a column on the left, and the addresses are listed in a column on the right. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

2. The second part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Address". The table contains the following data:

Name	Address
John Doe	123 Main St
Jane Smith	456 Elm St
Bob Johnson	789 Oak St

3. The third part of the document is a paragraph of text. It describes the purpose of the document and the information it contains. It states that the document is a list of names and addresses, and that it is intended to be used for mailing purposes.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in a column on the left, and the addresses are listed in a column on the right. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

5. The fifth part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Address". The table contains the following data:

Name	Address
John Doe	123 Main St
Jane Smith	456 Elm St
Bob Johnson	789 Oak St

6. The sixth part of the document is a paragraph of text. It describes the purpose of the document and the information it contains. It states that the document is a list of names and addresses, and that it is intended to be used for mailing purposes.


7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in a column on the left, and the addresses are listed in a column on the right. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

8. The eighth part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Address". The table contains the following data:

Name	Address
John Doe	123 Main St
Jane Smith	456 Elm St
Bob Johnson	789 Oak St

9. The ninth part of the document is a paragraph of text. It describes the purpose of the document and the information it contains. It states that the document is a list of names and addresses, and that it is intended to be used for mailing purposes.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in a column on the left, and the addresses are listed in a column on the right. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.



La Collection
C A Š M I R

ROMA - WIEN - NEW YORK - DUBAJ - HONG KONG -
TOKYO - AND J APING JEWELLERS WORLDWIDE

MARK C

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Chopard

GENÈVE

depuis 1860



La Collection
CASIMIR

CHOPARD BOUTIQUES : GENÈVE - LONDON - PARIS - ROMA - WIEN - NEW YORK - DUBAI - HONG KONG -
JAKARTA - KUALA LUMPUR - SINGAPORE - TAIPEI - TOKYO - AND 1 FADING JEWELS WORLDWIDE

Modèle déposé

CHOPARD

صبرنا من الازل

NASDAQ

Friday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month	Div	Yld	Pct	50	High	Low	Latest	CYR%
High Low Stock								
A								
18 1/2	AAON	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
19 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
20 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
21 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
22 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
23 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
24 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
25 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
26 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
27 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
28 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
29 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
30 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
31 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
32 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
33 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
34 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
35 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
36 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
37 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
38 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
39 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
40 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
41 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
42 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
43 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
44 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
45 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
46 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
47 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
48 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
49 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
50 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
51 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
52 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
53 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
54 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
55 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
56 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
57 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
58 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
59 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
60 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
61 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
62 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
63 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
64 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
65 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
66 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
67 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
68 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
69 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
70 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
71 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
72 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
73 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
74 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
75 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
76 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
77 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
78 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
79 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
80 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
81 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
82 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
83 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
84 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
85 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
86 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
87 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
88 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
89 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
90 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
91 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
92 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
93 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
94 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
95 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
96 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
97 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
98 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
99 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120
100 1/2	AACT	19	110	140	120	120	120	120

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg	Vol
							Week					
1944	10.44	9.44	Endeavour	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1945	10.45	9.45	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1946	10.46	9.46	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1947	10.47	9.47	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1948	10.48	9.48	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1949	10.49	9.49	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1950	10.50	9.50	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1951	10.51	9.51	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1952	10.52	9.52	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1953	10.53	9.53	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1954	10.54	9.54	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1955	10.55	9.55	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1956	10.56	9.56	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1957	10.57	9.57	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1958	10.58	9.58	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1959	10.59	9.59	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1960	10.60	9.60	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1961	10.61	9.61	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1962	10.62	9.62	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1963	10.63	9.63	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1964	10.64	9.64	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1965	10.65	9.65	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1966	10.66	9.66	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1967	10.67	9.67	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1968	10.68	9.68	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1969	10.69	9.69	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1970	10.70	9.70	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1971	10.71	9.71	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1972	10.72	9.72	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1973	10.73	9.73	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1974	10.74	9.74	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1975	10.75	9.75	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1976	10.76	9.76	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1977	10.77	9.77	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1978	10.78	9.78	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1979	10.79	9.79	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1980	10.80	9.80	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1981	10.81	9.81	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1982	10.82	9.82	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1983	10.83	9.83	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1984	10.84	9.84	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1985	10.85	9.85	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1986	10.86	9.86	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1987	10.87	9.87	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1988	10.88	9.88	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1989	10.89	9.89	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1990	10.90	9.90	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1991	10.91	9.91	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1992	10.92	9.92	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1993	10.93	9.93	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1994	10.94	9.94	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1995	10.95	9.95	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1996	10.96	9.96	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1997	10.97	9.97	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1998	10.98	9.98	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
1999	10.99	9.99	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2000	11.00	10.00	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2001	11.01	10.01	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2002	11.02	10.02	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2003	11.03	10.03	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2004	11.04	10.04	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2005	11.05	10.05	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2006	11.06	10.06	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2007	11.07	10.07	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2008	11.08	10.08	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2009	11.09	10.09	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2010	11.10	10.10	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2011	11.11	10.11	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2012	11.12	10.12	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2013	11.13	10.13	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2014	11.14	10.14	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2015	11.15	10.15	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2016	11.16	10.16	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2017	11.17	10.17	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2018	11.18	10.18	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2019	11.19	10.19	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2020	11.20	10.20	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2021	11.21	10.21	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2022	11.22	10.22	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2023	11.23	10.23	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2024	11.24	10.24	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2025	11.25	10.25	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2026	11.26	10.26	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2027	11.27	10.27	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2028	11.28	10.28	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2029	11.29	10.29	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2030	11.30	10.30	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2031	11.31	10.31	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2032	11.32	10.32	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2033	11.33	10.33	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2034	11.34	10.34	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2035	11.35	10.35	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2036	11.36	10.36	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2037	11.37	10.37	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2038	11.38	10.38	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2039	11.39	10.39	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2040	11.40	10.40	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2041	11.41	10.41	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2042	11.42	10.42	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2043	11.43	10.43	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2044	11.44	10.44	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2045	11.45	10.45	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2046	11.46	10.46	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2047	11.47	10.47	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2048	11.48	10.48	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2049	11.49	10.49	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2050	11.50	10.50	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2051	11.51	10.51	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2052	11.52	10.52	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2053	11.53	10.53	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2054	11.54	10.54	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2055	11.55	10.55	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2056	11.56	10.56	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2057	11.57	10.57	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2058	11.58	10.58	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2059	11.59	10.59	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2060	11.60	10.60	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2061	11.61	10.61	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2062	11.62	10.62	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2063	11.63	10.63	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2064	11.64	10.64	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2065	11.65	10.65	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	—
2066	11.66	10.66	Enfield	—	—	18	514	15%	15%	15%	—	

[illegible]

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	52 Wk	High	Low	Close	Change
54	19	14	KLA		30	1979	20	51	51	51	0
55	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
56	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
57	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
58	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
59	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
60	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
61	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
62	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
63	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
64	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
65	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
66	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
67	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
68	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
69	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
70	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
71	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
72	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
73	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
74	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
75	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
76	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
77	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
78	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
79	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
80	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
81	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
82	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
83	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
84	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
85	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
86	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
87	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
88	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
89	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
90	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
91	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
92	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
93	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
94	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
95	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
96	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
97	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
98	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
99	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0
100	12	9	KODAK		20	1979	20	51	51	51	0

[illegible][illegible]

年次	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	29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1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2
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AMEX

Friday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect

12 Month	DW	Yld Pct	Stk	High	Low	Latest	Change
High Low	Stk	1895					
A							
12		AAA Stn	54	64	1/2		
13		AALC	54	64	1/2		
14		AALC	54	64	1/2		
15		AALC	54	64	1/2		
16		AALC	54	64	1/2		
17		AALC	54	64	1/2		
18		AALC	54	64	1/2		
19		AALC	54	64	1/2		
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- sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the current year's sales, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounts to 25 percent or more, the year's high and low range and the closing price are shown for the new stock only. Unlikes for the labels are as follows:
 - dividend of dividends are annual distributions based on the value of the stock
 - dividend *ex* (extra)
 - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend
 - nondividend dividend
 - *ex* (extra)
 - new yearly low
 - dividend in Canadian dollars, subject to US residence tax
 - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months
 - dividend in Canadian dollars, subject to US residence tax
 - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend
 - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or action
 - dividend declared in preceding 12 months
 - dividend declared in preceding 12 months, on accumulative basis with dividends in arrears
 - average price in 12 months. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
- P/E — price-earnings ratio
- P/A — price-asset ratio
- stock split, Dividend begins with date of split
- dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated
- new yearly high
- trailing dividend
- in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities obtained by such action
- when distributed, if when issued
- *ex* — with warrants
- *ex* — dividend or *ex* — rights
- *ex* — *ex* — dividend
- without warrants
- dividend and sales in paid
- high

FIRST COLUMN

Rough Road For the New Pioneers

THE story is widely known: The country now called the United States joined the industrialized world with the advent of railroads. With the new transport network came a sense of unity, improved communication and wealth. And those who invested in the railroads became wealthy.

Unusually for popular versions of history, this story is largely true. Except, that is, for the part about investment. Many fortunes were made out of railroads, but those who did best had businesses that blossomed with the benefits of the iron road. Investors committing money to railroad companies themselves did moderately.

The parallels between the 19th century's iron road and today's information superhighway are impressive.

First is an obscure pioneering spirit that is propelling companies to lay down infrastructure without quite knowing why they are doing so. And if they do know, they have done a poor job of explaining themselves to financial analysts, most of whom certainly don't.

Second is a general atmosphere of lawlessness and piracy as information companies engage in naughtiness ranging from reverse-engineering microchips to just seeing what they can get away with in countries where regulation is lax.

Third is the likelihood that it will be the users rather than the suppliers of the highway that will make money. Interactive data exchange already costs little more than a phone call. Intense competition will make it impossible for builders of the highway to charge its users a toll.

The winners may well be those who work out the cutest way to use the information stream. Possibilities include interactive CD-ROM talk shows in which members of the public contribute short, self-edited packages of voice, music and images. There are many, many other options—but to succeed, all will require not just technical skill, but creativity.

M.B.

Will Communications Mergers Pay Off in the Long Run?

By Baie Netzer

THE PAYOFF, when it comes, will be huge. Telephone, cellular, cable and media companies have announced a string of multi-billion dollar mergers and alliances in recent months. And well-positioned investors stand to benefit from these companies as they restructure and re-organize to feed households around the world with wireless telephones, interactive cable television and high-speed, on-line computer information services.

Financial analysts warn, however, that tangible, bottom-line results from this flurry of high-tech two-stepping are years away. Before profits roll in and share prices beam upward, these companies face massive investment to develop new technology, install the necessary infrastructure, and develop easy-to-use equipment that can help consumers overcome their fear of pressing the wrong button.

For some companies, merging or affiliating themselves with other concerns will also require clearing a number of regulatory hurdles, both in the United States and abroad. And many proposed deals have fallen through before regulatory approval ever became an issue.

"The number of failed marriages has been much more interesting than the number of consummated marriages," notes Brian Stansky, a media analyst at U.S. fund giant T. Rowe Price.

Indeed, while the \$11.5 billion acquisition of McCaw Cellular Communications by AT&T Corp. has led investors to speculate on other possible merger candidates, the deal—which paves the way for AT&T to offer wireless local phone services—is one of relatively that hasn't hit the skids.

In September, for example, long-distance company MCI Communications pulled out of its \$1.4 billion agreement to acquire 17 percent of wireless telecom company Nextel Communications. In April, a \$4.9 billion deal between SBC Communications, formerly Southwestern Bell, and Cox Cable faltered. And one of the largest acquisitions announced last year, Bell Atlantic's \$21.4 billion purchase of cable company Tele-Communications Inc., known as TCI, also collapsed, leaving debt-ridden TCI searching for a partner to help it break into the local telephone business.

"I think we will continue to see relationships develop and companies working to-

gether," said Robert Morris, a telecom analyst for the New York brokerage Goldman Sachs, speaking at a forum last May. "But we probably won't see the mega-mergers unless we get significantly changed valuations."

As the AT&T deal shows, expanding by acquisition in the profitable telecommunications field requires massive investment. For some companies, however, a less expensive alternative has been to form cost-sharing alliances. For example, three U.S. "baby bells"—Nynex, Bell Atlantic and US West—formed a partnership with the cellular phone concern AirTouch Communications last month. And a few days later, long-distance telephone carrier Sprint Corp. announced a plan to work with three large cable companies, including TCI, to offer local, long-distance and mobile telephone services.

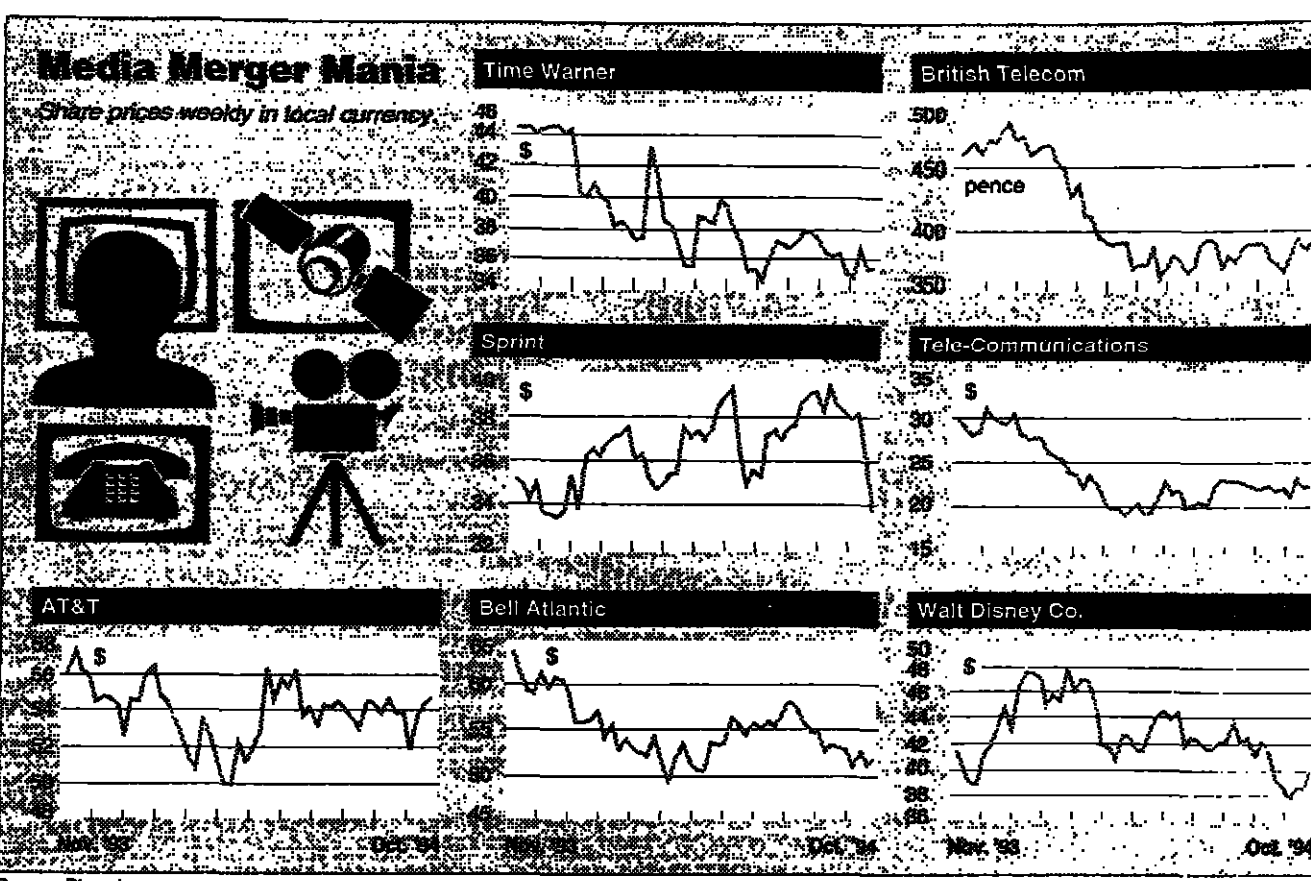
Observers say that such alliances come with their own particular problems. "A merger is more expensive, but you buy control so you can direct how you want things done," said Jim Golian, an analyst at Keefe, Bruke & Martinez, a Chicago-based financial services firm. "Many alliances in the past haven't worked out too well because they were controlled by an operating committee and you ended up with too many cooks in the kitchen."

In Europe, a number of companies are also forming joint ventures to offer cellular phone services or to build new digital networks that allow data and voice to be carried over the same lines simultaneously.

In Italy, for example, the Olivetti Group, known for manufacturing office and computer equipment, plans to work with Bell Atlantic, Pacific Telesis, Sweden's Telia AB and German machine producer Mannesmann AG to launch a mobile phone network. The French construction company Bouygues also recently won a license to operate a cellular network with Germany's Veba AG and US West.

And in preparation for its 1996 privatization, the German Bundespost Telekom has joined France Telecom in buying a 20 percent stake of Sprint Corp. for \$4.2 billion. The two public monopolies hope to use Sprint's technology to build a private digital network for multinational corporations.

But, "It's still a zero billion dollar business for many companies," until the digital networks are actually up and running, warned Cathy Dobson, a department director at DB Research in Frankfurt.



Experts say that alliances aimed at building vast telecommunications networks will likely form new deals with media companies in order to obtain programming. Indeed, a new wave of mergers between network operators and media companies is expected, say some analysts.

And while much speculation has revolved around a buyer for the U.S. network NBC, a unit of General Electric Co., a number of American media companies are also looking to Europe, where they have invested in European cable television companies and investigated possible acquisitions.

Analysts caution, however, that cultural differences can wreak havoc on such deals. In 1989, for instance, Sony Corp. bought Columbia Pictures and Tristar Pictures for \$3.4 billion. Last month, however, Chairman Peter Guber left Sony Pictures Entertainment Inc. amid rumors

of management problems that were based, at least in part, on different cultural approaches on how to run the company.

Turner Broadcasting System Inc., another media company with international aspirations, has also run into obstacles. "Turner has some good networks to sell abroad but when they go to China, they have problems with authorities wanting to control the flow of information," said Mr. Stansky of T. Rowe Price.

In fact, while American media companies battle it out for a stake in overseas networks and a share in the interactive television business, a much younger industry is expected to reap faster gains: computers. Because owners of personal computers may already be familiar with on-line services, observers say, they may be faster to accept interactive programming that is controlled by their keyboard and viewed on a computer screen.

Telecommunications and Media Investing

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Telecom Funds
New U.K. Opportunities
Looking to Hollywood

Microsoft Corp.'s \$1.5 billion acquisition of the personal-finance software company Intuit Inc., for example, will allow PC users to do their banking from home. Analysts say the move signals Microsoft's intention to provide more on-line services.

And despite the jockeying for partnerships, experts say that the evolution of the much-touted information highway may lead to a huge number of corporate spin-offs that could outpace even the growth of mergers and joint ventures.

Television Sector's Future Looks Fuzzy

By Rupert Bruce

AS the television industry evolves into its 21st century form, the metamorphosis is likely to create some big winners and some big losers.

As media companies scramble to position themselves for a "multimedia" future, moreover, some analysts believe that the fuzzy, end-of-the-millennium picture is becoming a little clearer, which has sharpened their views on which companies will prosper and which will fade.

The multimedia concept, an-

alysts say, has been brought on by a combination of deregulation and advancements in technology. Governments have brought down barriers that once hindered the development of telecommunications and media industries, and new fiber optic cables have been developed.

In the world's stock markets, the trend has been accompanied by large helpings of hype. For example, when Bell Atlantic announced last year that it would acquire the cable company Tele-Communications Inc., or TCI, for \$21.4 billion, many media stocks took off in the speculation that followed. But

when the partners called the deal off a few months later, citing regulatory and market uncertainties, stocks corrected.

But analysts say there are still a few stocks in the sector worth buying. "I think there is still value on a selective basis, but you have to be selective and look at it globally," said Martial Chaillet, a Geneva-based senior vice president of Capital Research and Management Co., a U.S. investment concern.

The big software providers are the only group of companies that many analysts are prepared to identify as winners. What is clear, say some, is that since the number of television

channels is multiplying, films and other programs will be in greater demand. That should result in higher value for film and program libraries and for program-making facilities.

For example, Mr. Chaillet said that in the United Kingdom, "The value of 60s-type movies is increasing because of a channel called U.K. Gold that reruns these movies."

He said that Britain has become a kind of guinea pig for the multimedia approach because it is ahead of much of the world in deregulating its TV and telecommunications industries.

Huge appetites for Hollywood movies and U.S. television programs should play into the hands of many large U.S. media companies, he added.

"We are focusing our time on the suppliers," said Mr. Chaillet. "The Disneys of the world, the TCIs of the world, and the Time-Warners of the world that have not only the cable facilities but have a tremendous percentage of the facilities to generate more programming. All of these programs can be sent to digital superhighways around the world."

Mr. Chaillet thinks companies like Time Warner Inc., TCI, Walt Disney Co., Viacom Inc., and News Corporation Ltd. will prosper. "These are the companies that can be extremely exciting in the long term," he said.

But at the same time, add other analysts, general broadcasting concerns may suffer as the growing number of television companies competes for a limited audience.

INTECO, an international information technology research company based in Texas, has examined multimedia demand from the public in the United States and Europe. Its research suggests that the number of viewers is not likely to grow as the number of television companies does. So, a limited number of viewers and, more to the point, advertisers will likely have to be shared between a larger number of companies.

One analyst who works for a large U.S. investment house in London, who insisted on anonymity, said that cable TV companies that use their cable network to provide telephone service as well as television have the right strategy to be winners.

He said this strategy is being adopted in Britain, where deregulation has allowed cable TV companies access to the telecommunications business.

Best Performers		Worst Performers	
Company	Change	Company	Change
Time Warner	27.5	Tele-Communications	-25.0
AT&T	25.0	Nextel Communications	-20.0
Bell Atlantic	20.0	Southwestern Bell	-15.0
Sprint	15.0	Cox Cable	-10.0
Walt Disney Co.	10.0	General Electric	-5.0
News Corporation	5.0	Microsoft	-2.5
Viacom	2.5	Intuit	-1.0
Capital Research	1.0	IBM	-0.5
Goldman Sachs	0.5	JP Morgan	-0.2
Barclays	0.2	Deutsche Bank	-0.1
HSBC	0.1	Paribas	-0.05
Crédit Lyonnais	0.05	Crédit Agricole	-0.02
Crédit Commercial de France	0.02	Crédit Industriel de France	-0.01
Crédit de France	0.01	Crédit de Paris	-0.005
Crédit de la Seine	0.005	Crédit de la Somme	-0.002
Crédit de la Marne	0.002	Crédit de la Loire	-0.001
Crédit de la Gironde	0.001	Crédit de la Vendée	-0.0005
Crédit de la Mayenne	0.0005	Crédit de la Sarthe	-0.0002
Crédit de la Manche	0.0002	Crédit de la Normandie	-0.0001
Crédit de la Bretagne	0.0001	Crédit de la Picardie	-0.00005
Crédit de la Flandre	0.00005	Crédit de la Wallonie	-0.00002
Crédit de la Région de Bruxelles	0.00002	Crédit de la Région de Liège	-0.00001
Crédit de la Région de Namur	0.00001	Crédit de la Région de Luxembourg	-0.000005
Crédit de la Région de Strasbourg	0.000005	Crédit de la Région de Metz	-0.000002
Crédit de la Région de Nancy	0.000002	Crédit de la Région de Reims	-0.000001
Crédit de la Région de Orléans	0.000001	Crédit de la Région de Angers	-0.0000005
Crédit de la Région de Nantes	0.0000005	Crédit de la Région de Rennes	-0.0000002
Crédit de la Région de Brest	0.0000002	Crédit de la Région de Saint-Brieuc	-0.0000001
Crédit de la Région de Lorient	0.0000001	Crédit de la Région de Vannes	-0.00000005
Crédit de la Région de Quimper	0.00000005	Crédit de la Région de Morlaix	-0.00000002
Crédit de la Région de Brest	0.00000002	Crédit de la Région de Lorient	-0.00000001
Crédit de la Région de Quimper	0.00000001	Crédit de la Région de Morlaix	-0.000000005
Crédit de la Région de Brest	0.000000005	Crédit de la Région de Lorient	-0.000000002
Crédit de la Région de Quimper	0.000000002	Crédit de la Région de Morlaix	-0.000000001
Crédit de la Région de Brest	0.000000001	Crédit de la Région de Lorient	-0.0000000005
Crédit de la Région de Quimper	0.0000000005	Crédit de la Région de Morlaix	-0.0000000002
Crédit de la Région de Brest	0.0000000002	Crédit de la Région de Lorient	-0.0000000001
Crédit de la Région de Quimper	0.0000000001	Crédit de la Région de Morlaix	-0.00000000005
Crédit de la Région de Brest	0.00000000005	Crédit de la Région de Lorient	-0.00000000002
Crédit de la Région de Quimper	0.00000000002	Crédit de la Région de Morlaix	-0.00000000001
Crédit de la Région de Brest	0.00000000001	Crédit de la Région de Lorient	-0.000000000005
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Crédit de la Région de Quimper	0.00000000000000000000000000002	Crédit de la Région de Morlaix	-0.00000000000000000000000000001
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THE MONEY REPORT

Telecom Funds Are Few, but Fertile

By Aline Sullivan

COMMUNICATIONS funds, or those focusing on media and telecom stocks, are surprisingly few in number. Indeed, many professional investors consider the sector too unstable to be the prime investment target of any fund.

The handful of existing funds, moreover, were buffeted earlier this year when investors turned cool on emerging markets, where the most dynamic growth in telecommunications systems is taking place. But by and large, communications funds have produced impressive returns in the recent past.

According to Lipper Analytical Services, the New York-based fund tracker, telecommunications funds have returned an average of 11.53 percent over the past year and 118.10 percent over the past five years.

Perhaps best known is the GT Global Telecommunications Fund, which has about \$2.8 billion under management. It invests in telephone companies and related industries, such as wireless communications, computer networks and news and entertainment services. The fund has generated a 3.67 percent return so far this year despite a 6.29 percent drop in the first six months. And its performance since its inception in January 1992 is truly impressive: a 60.5 percent return.

Michael Mahoney, a portfolio manager responsible for worldwide asset allocation at GT Global Financial Services in San Francisco, argues that

the fund will continue to benefit from what he sees as the primary themes in the telecom sector: deregulation, privatization and changes in technology and infrastructure.

The infrastructure theme is particularly significant in developing economies. Fund managers are fond of pointing out that China, India and Indonesia have fewer than two telephone lines for every 100 people, compared with 50 in the United States and almost 70 in Sweden. For this reason, global communications funds are often promoted as plays on the emerging markets.

"Infrastructure development in the emerging economies is continuing to be a powerful catalyst for the growth in service revenues and equipment sales," said Mr. Mahoney in a recent note to investors.

"While most of the telecommunications equipment suppliers are first-world companies, a steadily increasing proportion of their revenues is coming from sales to the emerging economies."

Oscar Castro, manager of a telecom fund at Montgomery Asset Management in San Francisco, agrees. The \$258 million Montgomery Global Telecommunications Fund invests in over 80 companies around the world and has slightly more than half its assets invested in emerging markets. It has returned about 31 percent since its inception in June 1993 and is up almost 2 percent over the past 12 months, despite a 12.24 percent drop in the first half of this year.

"The rate of development and utilization of new technol-

Telecom Funds

Investment return in U.S. dollars over one year to Oct. 31, 1994. Total net assets in millions of dollars.

Seligman Communications A	45.61%	\$198.6 ml.
Seligman Communications D	43.92%	89.3
Fidelity Sel. Com. Contr.	11.86%	205.1
GT Global Telecomm. F	7.02%	1,578.1
GT Global Telecomm. S	6.50%	1,126.9
Fidelity Sel. Telecom.	2.68%	373.7
Montgomery Global Comm.	1.94%	258.0
Monroe Sel. Telecom. A	1.42%	91.2
Monroe Sel. Telecom. B	4.98%	188.3

Source: Lipper Analytical Services

International Herald Tribune

ogies in the emerging markets is so rapid that we believe the fund will do well for the foreseeable future," said Mr. Castro, citing the rapid growth of cellular sales in emerging markets as an example of growth. "People are not waiting for fixed-line telephones when they can have cellular."

Mr. Castro added that funds focusing on the global communications industry should also benefit from the growth of the cellular phone sector and from the privatization of state-run telecom companies. "The supply of these new issues is improving rapidly," he said. "This will force valuations to come down and make the fundamentals of these companies more attractive to investors."

National telecommunications concerns in France and Germany are slated for privatization, as are several in Latin America.

Among the newest funds is the Templeton Global Infrastructure and Telecommunications Fund, launched in April. But the fund differs from other telecommunications funds in that it invests just 22 percent of its assets in telecom and media stocks, with the rest in other infrastructure-related equities.

"Telecoms should be long-term investments," said Harry Ehrlich, the fund's Florida-

based manager. "They produced a spectacular performance last year and then languished in the early part of this year. Now they are rising again. There are still massive opportunities in the sector. But it is much more volatile than infrastructure."

Three of the New York-based Gabelli Global Series Funds target the telecommunications industry, primarily in the United States but also overseas: the Global Telecommunications Fund, the Global Entertainment and Media Fund, and the unforgettably named Global Interactive Couch Potato Fund. This last fund has earned 5.4 percent since its launching in February.

Other funds in the communications stable include the Invesco World Communications Fund, the Fidelity Global Telecommunications & Technology Fund, Gabelli's Global Telecommunications Fund, the Seligman Communications Fund, the Smith Barney Telecom Fund, and two Fidelity funds that concentrate on U.S. telecom concerns, including many of the "baby bell" regional phone companies.

The Money Report
is edited by
Martin Baker

A New Twist on Investing in the Movies

By Kavita Daswani

MAKING money in the movie business is notoriously difficult, but the opportunities keep presenting themselves.

One of the latest plays on the block is a \$75 million private fund placement from Phoenix Pictures Investors Ltd. The offering has attracted significant interest from strategic, institutional and private high-net-worth investors in Asia, Europe and the Middle East. Insiders say that about 15 investors will have become significant shareholders by the end of the month.

The capital will go towards films being produced by a new production company, Phoenix Pictures Inc., being set up by Mike Medavoy, former production head at Orion Pictures and chairman at Columbia TriStar,

and Peter Hoffman, previously president and chief executive officer of Carolco Pictures.

Niles Helmbold, chairman of SilverVisions Management Ltd., the fund's management company, said that investors have been intrigued by the idea of being involved in the Hollywood movie business.

"They found the idea of investing funds in the production of 30 or 40 movies over the next five years very appealing," he said.

Nomura Securities has been named as co-lead manager on the offering and Nomura's Zurich branch is acting as custodian bank.

Acknowledging that the vehicle is an unusual way to raise funds for the movie business, Kathleen Stone Sorley, president of SilverVision, said that capital was being raised from worldwide sources to reflect the global nature of the business.

"An executive committee of six members, three from management and three nominated by shareholders, will approve each film in which the fund invests," she said. "A decision to proceed with a particular project will have to be unanimous."

The fund will exist for the next five years, after which it will be closed out and capital returned to investors. The estimated annual return is 20 percent, says the fund.

Investors will also own shares in a "Rights Owning Corporation" that will own copyright and distribution rights in perpetuity. This provision will offer investors the possibility of continuing returns on their investment as a result of successful films.

The risk element is ostensibly reduced because of the track record and reputation of the film makers behind the venture, note some analysts. Mr. Medavoy and Mr. Hoffman have been responsible for some of the biggest box-office successes in the history of the industry.

"In theory that should reduce the risk because there is presumably good quality expertise behind investment decisions," said Gordon Power, managing director of the department of venture capital at Guinness Mahon, a London-based equity management firm.

"This is certainly novel. There's nothing like it — at least not in the United Kingdom."

BRIEF CASE

Legal & General To Launch New Fund

Legal & General Investment Management, the fund arm of the large U.K. insurance company, is launching a closed-ended mutual fund. The investment objective is to achieve long-term capital growth through investing in the shares of U.K. companies with "price recovery potential."

Minimum investment is £1,000 (\$1,600), with an annual charge of 0.75 percent. The managers promise an initial gross dividend yield "of at least two percent per annum."

For more information, write Legal & General Investment Management, Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4N 4TP; or call (44.71) 528.6200, or fax (44.71) 528.6226.

TSB Offers New Rate On Deposit Accounts

Investors looking for a favorable offshore sterling-denominated account have a new product to examine. TSB Bank Channel Islands Limited is offering an annual rate of 8.1 percent, free of withholding tax, for deposits of at least £15,000 over a term of three years. The offer closes at the end of the month. A two-year term deposit paying 7.85 percent is also available.

For more information, write TSB Bank Channel Islands Limited Offshore Center, P.O. Box 597, St. Helier, Jersey JE4 8XW, Channel Islands; or call Jersey (44.534) 503.909, or fax (44.534) 503.211.

In next week's Money Report: The global market in collectibles.

U.S. 'Superhighway' Building a Bridge to Britain

By Iain Jenkins

SOME of the first tangible investment opportunities in the new media world are about to present themselves. And they will be offered by American companies in what is widely seen, perhaps surprisingly, as a "green field" site — Britain.

So far cable and telecom services have deliberately been kept separate in the U.S. and Europe, often by the regulators. But that is about to change, creating investment opportunities and risks.

Lorna Tibbani, media analyst at the London-based brokerage S.G. Warburgs, says: "The superhighway is being built from scratch in the U.K. A lot of money will be made and a lot will be lost. At the end of the day it all depends on what the consumer really wants."

For the moment, U.S. cable companies seem convinced that the consumer wants their vision of the future. TeleWest, a joint-venture of Tele-Communications Inc. and US West, is leading the way. This British joint-venture cable operation hopes to raise \$600 million before the end of the year.

To add to the flotation excitement, these new "superhighway" cable companies will be competing with satellite television for investors' cash. Media magnate Rupert Murdoch is said to be planning to raise \$1 billion by selling 20 percent of his satellite television channel BSkyB on Wall Street and in the City of London in December.

These issues will pit media magnate against media magnate and technology against technology in a battle for investment funds and for the hearts and wallets of the consumer.

And both sides have advantages. The cable companies appear to have the technology of the future, but they aren't connected to many homes in Britain. Sky, on the other hand, is already in millions of homes and has popular programs.

Jonathan Helliwell, a media analyst at the brokerage James Capel & Co. says: "Cable has an edge as a product because it

offers telephony as well as television. Furthermore, you don't need to stick a satellite dish on the side of your house. But Sky has the advantage of being first into the market."

Mr. Murdoch appears to have grasped this advantage with both hands. He has tied up long-term deals with Hollywood studios that give Sky exclusive access to their huge film libraries. And he has bought up the rights to a number of popular sporting events.

TeleWest seems to be playing down the potential clash with BSkyB, emphasizing the difference between itself and Sky. Stephen Davidson, TeleWest's finance director, says: "We do not see ourselves as competition but rather complementary. We are in the telecoms sector and BSkyB is a media stock."

U.S. cable companies are planning an assault on Britain, say many analysts, because they have run out of steam in their

domestic market. There is little growth left for pure cable operations, add some, and until recently they were barred by regulators from offering telecom services.

Brendan Hoey, a media analyst at the brokerage Morgan Stanley says that U.S. cable companies are mature businesses. "They are looking for new revenue streams," he remarked. "Britain offers a new market and a chance to test out the combination of cable TV and cable telephony."

Analysts note that amid a rush of new offers, it is easy to forget key questions such as: Does the consumer really want these new products?

U.K. research by Morgan Stanley shows that people with cable or satellite dishes spend only 32 percent of their viewing time watching the programs

that those systems provide. For the rest of the time the public still prefers to watch the BBC or ITV programs.

And another recent study by the U.S. research concern IN-TECO concluded that many people were unwilling to pay for interactive shopping, video-on-demand or other television-based services. The findings suggested that cable companies could lose large sums of money in the short term, unless they can change public opinion.

So far, the investment community seems convinced that public opinion can be changed. Mr. Helliwell at James Capel says: "People like the concept of cable and telecommunication companies but the price is going to be crucial. The technical situation in the new issue market is not good. Institutions will want to be convinced they are not paying too much."

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MONEY MANAGER VERIFIED RATINGS

HEDGE FUNDS (\$1,000,000)	% Increase Jan 1 - Dec 31, 1994
1. AUTOMATED TRADING STRATEGIST (TULCOFFBREINSTEIN)	22.2%
2. WHARTON MANAGEMENT GROUP, INC.	20.9%
3. J.L. PARTNERS, L.P. (JAMES J. LEONARD)	20.2%
4. WICKLIFF FUND	18.8%
5. REDWOOD ASSET MGMT. (R. BRAVERMAN)	18.8%
6. BOSTON PROVIDENT PARTNERS, L.P.	17.3%
7. LUS PARTNERS, L.P.	17.3%
8. SHORELINE FUND, L.P. (WILLIAM HUGER)	17.3%
9. FIRST BASIC SCOTTY FUND, L.P.	17.3%
10. BEDFORD FALLS INVESTORS, L.P.	16.8%
11. COYNE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (JOHN COYNE)	16.8%
12. ARGO EXPLODER	16.3%
13. VICTOR RESERVE	16.3%
14. JIG CAPITAL PARTNERS (JOHN GLASER)	16.3%
15. LANCOSIA PARTNERS	16.3%
16. ARGO EXPLODER, L.P.	16.3%
17. FORTUNA INVESTMENT PARTNERS (WANNIKUNRENNER)	16.3%
18. FULLY HEDGED PARTNERS	16.3%
19. ALPINE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (S. CHIN KIM)	16.3%
20. BOB SECURITIES	16.3%
21. NEW WORLD PARTNERS - SPH (F. MARTIN KOENIG)	16.3%
22. MARIN CAPITAL MGMT. (INTERNATIONAL)	16.3%
23. ARCA SECURITIES INC. (DANIEL BARBARA)	16.3%
24. LARRY D. EISENBERG	16.3%

MUTUAL FUND TIMING (\$1,000,000)

1. TWENTY PLUS (JUL BLAKE)	22.4%
2. MICK KARASIS	22.4%
3. MARGALENT CORP. (GERALD APPEL)	21.7%
4. BOB KARDEN (PRINCIPAL SECURITIES)	21.7%
5. COOPER-LINE INC.	21.7%
6. IMPACT FINANCIAL (MERTESMURRAY)	21.7%
7. ERYTH BARRING, OFF	21.7%
8. WELSH MONEY MANAGEMENT (E. JAMES WELSH)	21.7%
9. AMIC (CRAG A. VIKES)	21.7%
10. WEST HIGHLAND ASSET MGMT. (PAUL M. FRANK)	21.7%
11. SCH CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (VINCENT SCHIANT)	21.7%
12. NEWMARK CAPITAL MANAGEMENT	21.7%

GROWTH (\$1,000,000)

1. GARRETT HANDEL & CO. INC.	21.7%
2. ARCA CAPITAL MANAGEMENT	21.7%

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SPORTS

NBA Tightens the Rules to Loosen Up the Game

By Clifton Brown

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Even a league that has Reggie Miller to shoot jumpers, Shaquille O'Neal to deliver dunks and Kenny Anderson to make dazzling passes has worried about offense. On many nights in the National Basketball Association, particularly during the playoffs, end-to-end action has given way to players grappling in the low post like sumo wrestlers or struggling to get away from defenders allowed to hold them.

Scoring in the NBA has declined in nine of the last 10 seasons, and physical contact has increased. For the league's hierarchy, it has been a situation getting out of hand, hurting the game and its appeal.

Now comes the intended remedy. When the new season began Friday night, there were significant rule changes, and new rule interpretations, that should make offensive-minded players salivate and give head-aches to coaches trying to draw up defensive game plans. A league that deftly sidestepped a labor stalemate will now look to loosen the flow of the game. And it will try to do so with steps that include the following:

Robinson and Other Notables Will Be Absent Opening Night

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Glenn Robinson is finally on board with the Bucks. But he wouldn't be on the court Friday night when the National Basketball Association season opened. Neither would a host of other notables, including Charles Barkley, Chris Mullin, Chris Webber, Dennis Rodman, Alonzo Mourning, Roy Tarpley and Brad Daugherty.

Robinson, the top pick in the NBA draft, agreed to a 10-year, fully guaranteed deal worth approximately \$68 million after relinquishing his goal of becoming the first \$100 million athlete in professional sports. The pact contains no incentive or "out" clauses or performance goals.

• Hand-checking, a defensive tactic that referees have given players leeway to use for years, will be outlawed in the backcourt and above the foul line.

• There will be stricter guidelines regarding illegal defenses, with defenders in the lane no longer allowed 2.9 seconds before they must double-team the ball.

• A defensive player in the low post will no longer be al-

It is the biggest guaranteed deal ever signed by an NBA rookie. Jason Kidd, the second pick in the draft, signed a nine-year, \$54 million contract with Dallas with all but a portion of the final year guaranteed.

Barkley, already bothered by a pulled stomach muscle, got body lotion in his eyes at an Eric Clapton concert, burning his corneas and keeping him out of the Phoenix Suns' opener.

Mullin, a five-time all-star for Golden State who has missed large parts of the last two seasons with injuries, is sidelined this time with a fractured left kneecap. He is to miss six to eight weeks.

Webber, last season's rookie of the year, hasn't re-signed with Golden State after becoming a restricted free agent one year after signing a 15-year, \$74.4-million deal.

Rodman, who led the league in rebounding last year, has been suspended for three games by San Antonio for refusing to play by team rules. And Mourning, Daugherty and Tarpley are all hurt.

Another ailing player is Shawn Bradley. Philadelphia's 7-foot, 6-inch (2.29-meter) center planned on playing at home Friday against the Bucks for the first time since spraining his left knee last month.

lowed to put two hands on an offensive player.

• The 3-point line is now 22 feet (6.70 meters) from the basket, instead of 23 feet, 9 inches, at its farthest point.

The league's policy-makers — right up to Commissioner David Stern — are convinced that the changes will eventually lead to more wide-open action, and more scoring. The theory is that players will have an improved atmosphere in which to showcase their skills, instead of

a game in which players find their every move restricted.

"We focused on the overall good of the game, not marketing, not perception, not any individual teams," said Rod Thorn, the league's vice president of operations, who had the off-season job of overseeing the rule changes. "About 98 percent of the people in the league felt we had to do something to clean up the contact in the game. The other 2 percent probably felt that way, too, but they

won't say it now because it's not in their best interests."

"Did we do some things to encourage more offense?" he added. "You're doggone right we did, just like some of the other sports have done. We were going to have 27 teams holding the ball eventually, 27 teams grabbing and holding. Then you've got 72-68 games, games where nobody could get free. That's where we were headed."

Not everyone is pleased.

The NBA Rule Changes

New York Times Service

1. The 3-point line, which was 23 feet, 9 inches at its farthest point, has been moved to 22 feet.
2. Hand-checking is prohibited from the backcourt baseline to the opposite foul line to allow greater freedom of movement by offensive players.
3. In the low post, players can no longer be defended by putting an extended arm in their back or by putting two hands on them. One-hand contact with a bent elbow is still allowed.
4. Players may not use their legs to root an offensive player out of low-post position.
5. On defense, if the man being guarded is above the key (the circle around the foul line and the lane), the defender must double-team the ball immediately if he leaves his man and moves below the foul line. In previous seasons, a defender could drop below the foul line and take 2.9 seconds to decide whether to double team or move back above the foul line.
6. Illegal screens will be called more closely on the offensive team, as will three-second violations.
7. There will be stricter enforcement of technical fouls for taunting.
8. Three shots will be awarded instead of two to a shooter fouled in the act of shooting a three-pointer.
9. Any player who commits two flagrant fouls during a game will be automatically ejected.
10. Any player who leaves the bench during an altercation will automatically be suspended for a minimum of one game and fined up to \$20,000.
11. Technical fouls will cost \$500. Previously, the fine was \$100 for a technical and \$150 for a second technical in the same game.

the floor. So they'll adjust. If they see that what they're doing is going to send them to the bench in foul trouble, they'll stop doing it."

League executives strongly denied any implication that the changes were mandated with any particular teams or individuals in mind. Thorn contends these proposals had been discussed for several years, before they were finally brought before the NBA Board of Governors, who enacted the rule changes earlier this month.

But several events last season might have persuaded some people to take action. The 1994 championship series between the New York Knicks and the Houston Rockets drew the lowest television ratings for the NBA finals since 1990. Neither team reached 100 points in the seven-game series, and many fans and journalists described the series as dull and poorly played offensively.

Earlier, the playoffs were marred by two serious bench-clearing brawls, one involving the Knicks and Chicago Bulls, the other the Atlanta Hawks and the Miami Heat.

The mayhem led to other rule changes — including stiff fines for fighting and leaving the bench during altercations and a crackdown on taunting. Those are changes that almost everyone endorses. But arguments can be made against the rule revisions dealing with defense.

The Knicks, generally regarded as the league's most physical team, look at some of the revised hand-checking interpretations and rule changes as evidence that their style is not appreciated, or welcomed.

"I don't think there's any doubt that the New York Knicks have, in a way, been singled out because of our defense and the style of defense that we play," said their coach, Pat Riley. "We have to deal with it. We have to adapt to it."

M. L. Carr, general manager of the Boston Celtics, said:

"Obviously, we're all going through the adjustments, and it's frustrating. You're asking some guys who have made a career out of bumping, using their hands, and playing a physical style, to change their game. I guess for soft players who never played much defense, it doesn't matter. For other guys, it's tough. But eventually, I think it's going to be good for the game, and this is coming from a guy who had a physical game."

"To be honest," he added, "I don't think the game has gotten any more physical than it was in the '70s, when we had guys like Dave Cowens and Wes Unseld out there. I remember when I played in Detroit — one time we had four fights in six nights. And they were legit fights. But now the NBA's coming into your home every night, and any time there's a fight, you see it over and over again. So we have to deal with that."

"As far as this hurting one team more than another, I don't see that," Carr concluded. "The Knicks? Pat Riley is a brilliant coach, and he'll make whatever adjustments are necessary."

Asked if he believed there was too much contact being allowed in the game, Don Nelson, coach and general manager of the Golden State Warriors, said: "I don't think there was anyone who didn't feel that way, at least on the committees that I was part of. I think once people understand how it's going to be, you'll see the number of fouls go back closer to the way they were. And the great defensive teams will continue to be that way, because they have players who can move their feet and play position. Why should they be allowed to hold?"

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Raiders-Chiefs: Do-or-Bye in Kansas City

New York Times Service

L.A. Raiders (4-4) at Kansas City (5-3): A lot of people picked Raiders to go to the Super Bowl this year. If they are, here's where they must start: A victory over the Chiefs puts them back into AFC West division race; a loss makes the playoffs iffy. But in five games against Raiders, Joe Montana has thrown for six touchdowns, with one interception. Running back Harvey Williams (6) and receiver Tim Brown (5) have accounted for 11 of Raiders' 17 touchdowns. Odds-makers favor the Chiefs by 4 points.

Chicago (4-4) at Tampa Bay (2-6): Bears are in the midst of a quarterback controversy, although there shouldn't be an argument. Steve Walsh guided them to three straight victories while Erik Kramer was out with a shoulder injury. The Bucs would like to have such a dilemma; they can't get anything going with Craig Erickson or Trent Dilfer. Bears by 3.

Detroit (4-4) at Green Bay (4-4): Lions are No. 1 in league in rushing, at 147.1 yards a game. Packers' defense is No. 2 in league against the run, allowing 70.3 yards per game. Packers be able to stop Barry Sanders, but they can force quarterback Scott Mitchell to beat them and he can't. Packers by 6.

Indianapolis (4-5) at Miami (6-2): Dan Marino has thrown 18 touchdown passes, most in NFL. Colts' Marshall Faulk is league's leader in yards from scrimmage (1,182) and leads AFC in rushing (812 yards). But

Dolphins' defense has gotten healthier the last two weeks. Dolphins by 9.

New England (3-5) at Cleveland (6-2): Patriots' Drew Bledsoe had horrendous game against Dolphins last week, and Browns' defense — it hasn't allowed a 100-yard rusher or 100-yard receiver this season — isn't

NFL MATCHUPS

the kind of unit that Bledsoe can easily bounce back against. Browns' quarterback Vinny Testaverde is out with a head injury; Mark Rypien will start in his place. Browns by 3.

New Orleans (3-5) at Minnesota (6-2): Cornerback Anthony Parker has scored 3 touchdowns on turnovers in last 3 games, with Vikings pressuring quarterbacks from every conceivable spot on line of scrimmage. Defensive tackle John Randle, who has 8.5 sacks, and Henry Thomas, who has 5, will make life miserable for Jim Everett, and Saints don't have the type of rushing attack that can keep the Vikings' defense at bay. Warren Moon has the Vikings' offense working effectively and efficiently. Vikings by 9½.

Pittsburgh (5-3) at Houston (1-7): Steelers are No. 2 in AFC in rushing, at 144 yards a game, while Byron (Bam) Morris has filled in nicely for Barry Foster, out two games with a knee injury. Houston quarterback Cody Carlson is questionable with knee injury so Billy Joe Tolleriver

may start his second consecutive game. Steelers by 3.

San Diego (7-1) at Atlanta (4-4): With receivers Terance Mathis and Andre Rison, Falcons have high octane offense. Defense has allowed one rushing touchdown in the last 16 quarters, but Chargers can wear it down with big back Natrone Means. Their quarterback, Stan Humphries, is questionable with injured left elbow (non-throwing arm) and Gale Gilbert could get his first start since 1986. Chargers' plus-8 turnover ratio ties Dallas for best in league. Falcons by 1.

San Francisco (6-2) at Washington (2-7): 49ers are healthy again. In last three games, Steve Young has completed 81 percent of his passes for 6 touchdowns with no interceptions. Of Henry Ellard's 45 receptions for Redskins, 43 have been for first downs; one of the best matchups will be Ellard against cornerback Deion Sanders. 49ers by 10.

New York Jets (4-4) at Buffalo (5-3): Bills' defense is allowing 99 yards rushing a game, third best in AFC. Jets shut down Bills in season opener, holding Thurman Thomas to 5 yards on seven carries. But Bills are on the upswing, the Jets the downswing. Bills by 3.

Arizona (3-5) at Philadelphia (6-2): Call it a dysfunctional family reunion, with Eagles' former coach Buddy Ryan revisiting Philadelphia for first time as Cardinals' coach with six former Eagles players on his team. But Randall Cunningham

has 20 touchdowns in 14 games against Cardinals, while their Steve Buerlein has thrown 3 touchdowns with 8 interceptions this season. Eagles by 7.

Cincinnati (0-8) at Seattle (3-5): Bengals' Darnay Scott has developed into real deep threat; his 21.9 yards per catch leads all receivers with 20 or more receptions. Seahawks' 5 interceptions thrown are fewest in AFC. Seahawks by 7.

Denver (3-5) at Los Angeles Rams (3-5): Rams have Jerome Bettis, but Leonard Russell's 8 rushing touchdowns ties him for second in AFC with Marshall Faulk. Rams' quarterback Chris Chandler has thrown 10 interceptions; at one point during last week's victory over Browns, Broncos' John Elway completed 20 of 22 passes for 218 yards, and engineered scoring drives of 80 and 81 yards. Broncos by 2½.

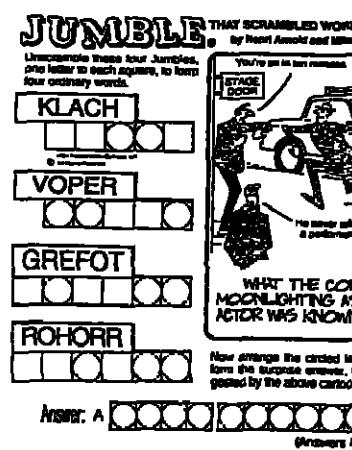
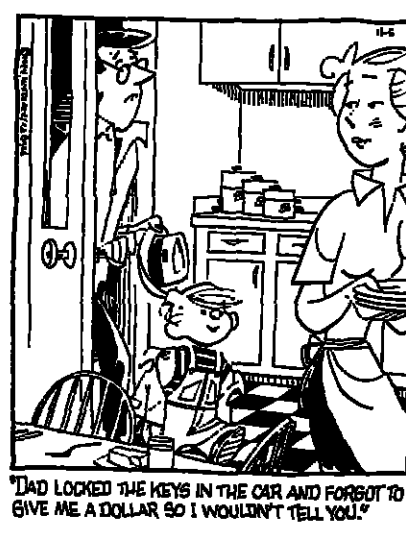
New York Giants (3-5) at Dallas (7-1): Giants have forced turnover on an opponent's opening drive in 4 out of 8 games (3 interceptions, 1 fumble), but Cowboys have scored on opening possession in 6 of 8 games (5 touchdowns, 1 field goal). And, Dave Brown has thrown 11 interceptions in Giants' 5-game losing streak. Cowboys, coming off a scare against Cincinnati last week, are not likely to take Giants for granted on Monday night. Cowboys by 13½.

These matchups were compiled by Timothy W. Smith.



VE DAY? — Baratheas, the Irish horse which has drawn the No. 1 post position in the Mile, being given a workout by jockey Frankie Dettori at Churchill Downs in Louisville, Kentucky. Baratheas is one of a record 27 European entries in Saturday's Breeders' Cup races.

DENNIS THE MENACE



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